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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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28,661 * * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1975 Established 1887

...AY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: ...y. Temp. 10-3 (50-37). Tomorrow variable ... 10-1 (50-34). Yesterday's temp. 7-4 (45-... LONDON: Overcast. Temp 8-3 (48-37). ...rov. variable. Yesterday's temp. 7-3 (45-... CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Cloudy. ... 14-2 (57-36). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp (41-25). Yesterday's temp. 5-1 (41-34). ...DITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 Sch.	Lebanon	£1.00
Belgium	15 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	15 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Kr.	Morocco	2 Dr.
Eire	11 P.	Netherlands	1.25 Fior.
Finland	2 F.M.	Nigeria	45 K.
France	2 F.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Portugal	10 E.e.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	25 Ptas.
Greece	15 Drs.	Sweden	2.25 S.Kr.
India	Rs 5	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	30 Rials	Turkey	T.£7
Italy	250 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	20c
Israel	I.£ 2.40	Yugoslavia	7.50 D

...EC and British ...each an Accord ...n Renegotiation

By James Goldsborough

...BLIN, March 11 (IHT).— ...rs of the nine Common ...t countries completed an ...ment tonight ending the 11- ... British renegotiation of its ...ership in the community, ...king late on the second ...f this first European Coun... meeting, the nine chiefs of ...ment reached an agree... that would allow Prime ...er Harold Wilson to rec... ...nd to his Cabinet that it ...rt EEC membership during ...mpaigning for the referen... ...n the EEC, which is about ...in.

... referendum is scheduled ...metime in June. Mr. Wil... ...mmenting after the agree... ...was reached, said: "We have ...aken the discussions as far ... can go and we know where ...nd. Whether we stay in or ... out of the community is ... question for the British ..."

... Wilson said he would re... ... the Cabinet tomorrow on ...urn to London.

Government Role

...stioned on whether the gov... ...nt would lead Britain out ... community if the people ... for it, Mr. Wilson said ...T can't imagine that any ...r of the government would ...he arrogance to go against ...ll of the people."

... Premier Liam Cosgrave, ...ing the agreement, said: ...Eight [other EEC nations] ...d here the flexibility to ...nto account all the British ... circumstances, including the political one."

The British Cabinet is expected to vote to accept the terms negotiated here, although there will be some dissenting votes. During the campaigning, members of Parliament will follow their own consciences on EEC membership, without party lines being respected.

Complicated Proposal

The formula that took two days to work out here, and 11 months in all, was a complicated compromise on how much member nations should pay into the EEC's annual budget. Asked what took the nine so long, a delegation spokesman summed it up in one word tonight, "Money."

But if money played a part, much of the debating was over what a Dutchman summed up as "principle." Mr. Wilson was committed to the principle of renegotiation, and the eight others were committed to not letting him get away with too much.

A key to the agreement was the setting of an absolute ceiling of about $375 million on the amount that the community would have to pay to make up another's budgetary deficit. Under the mechanism worked out here, nations in financial trouble will receive reductions in what they owe to the budget, and West Germany feared that it perennially would be making up its weaker partners' deficits.

Change in 1978

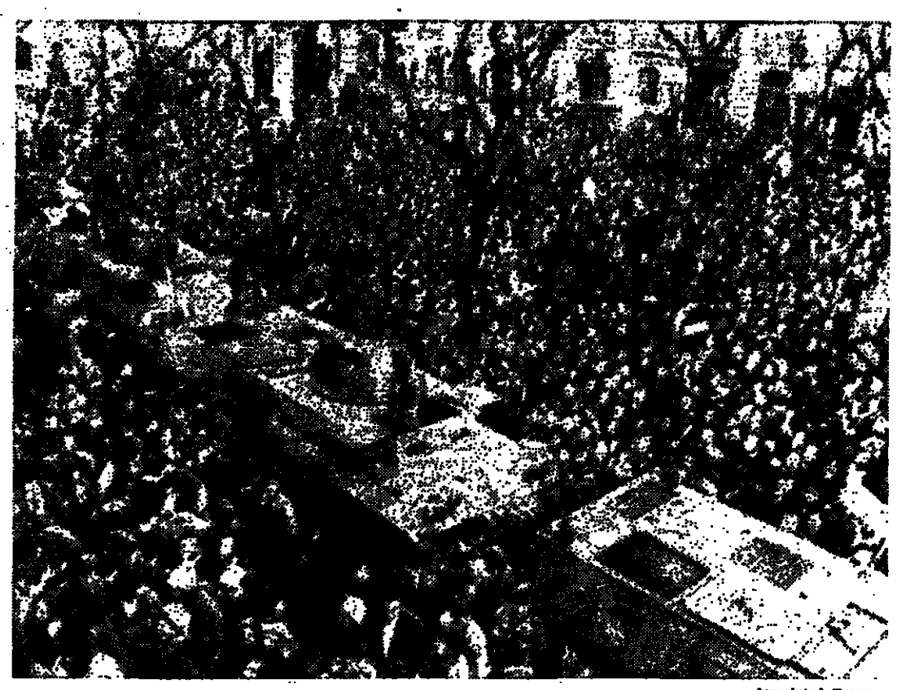
That absolute limit on how much aid the stronger EEC nations must give to the weaker will remain in effect through 1978, when the community budget is expected to reach $8 billion. After 1978, the absolute limit will be replaced by a limit of 3 per cent of the total budget.

The formula devised to determine when a nation is in financial difficulty is based on balance of payments and gross national product. Basically, countries in balance-of-payments deficit will get budgetary breaks under the system to help out countries whose budgetary payments are disproportionately high relative to its percentage of total EEC gross national product.

The British have argued that by 1978 Britain would be paying 24 per cent of the total EEC budget, while having only 16 per cent of the total EEC gross national product.

Mr. Wilson won a point that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press.

IN THE STREETS OF LISBON—Armored units loyal to the government moved in on an angry crowd at National Guard headquarters in Lisbon yesterday after the reported failure of a rightist uprising. The crowd thought the guard supported the rightists.

Lisbon Barracks Bombed

Coup Fails in Portugal; Spinola Flees to Spain

LISBON, March 11 (AP).—Portuguese Air Force trainer planes bombed an artillery barracks today in what the government said was an unsuccessful coup attempt by "reactionary" elements.

Former President Antonio de Spinola, the conservative general who led the coup that toppled the 45-year Portuguese dictatorship last April, was reported to have fled to Spain and been put under surveillance by the Spanish government. He was ousted by left-leaning officers in September.

President Francisco da Costa Gomes, in a radio-television speech late tonight, laid the blame for what he called "the reactionary adventure" squarely on his former comrade in arms, Gen. Spinola. He put the former president's name at the head of a list of 38 officers he said would be "arrested, tried and punished."

Two propeller-driven World War II planes appeared at noon and bombed and strafed the 1st Light Artillery Regiment near the airport here, blasting holes in the red tile roofs of the barracks and shattering windows. Paratroopers surrounded the barracks. Some sources described the air attackers and paratroopers as taking part in the coup.

Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves went on radio to urge the "people" to close ranks with the Armed Forces Movement he represents and to make the Portuguese revolution "irreversible." He said the situation was "under absolute control."

Meanwhile, a senior Portuguese officer hinted that the United States was behind the attempted coup.

Brig. Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, chief of security forces, told Portuguese reporters that U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci "had better leave after what happened today." He added he could *not guarantee Mr. Carlucci's* safety.

Mr. Carlucci issued a statement later saying "I have full confidence that Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho and the government of Portugal are capable and have the intention of insuring my security." An embassy spokesman said the ambassador had spoken to the general by telephone.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Robert Funseth said, "I categorically deny that the U.S. Embassy or the government was in any way involved in events in Lisbon today."

Military units took up position around the embassy as leftists surged into the street. The Communist party called for a rally to support the government.

Officials Take Refuge

According to a broadcast monitored on the military short-wave band, the whereabouts of Portugal's richest men, Jorge and Jose Manuel de Melo, were being sought.

Marines loyal to Mr. Gonçalves's government were sent to control Lisbon airport with orders to "exercise rigorous control over who enters and leaves the country."

The news agency Cifra, which often reflects official viewpoints, said Gen. Spinola, his wife and 18 Portuguese Army officers flew into Talavera La Real in three helicopters.

Quoting "sources very close" to the Portuguese Embassy in Madrid, Cifra said it was very likely the former president, Mrs. Spinola and all 18 officers would leave Spain within hours for a yet unknown destination abroad.

Talavera La Real is the site of a Spanish air base in Badajoz province, near the Portuguese border.

The government said one alleged leader of the rebellion, Gen. Galvao de Melo, had surrendered to authorities in the town of Viseu, between Oporto and the Spanish border. Gen. de Melo was ousted from the ruling military junta when Gen. Spinola was forced out.

Gen. Spinola became Portuguese ruler after a military revolt last April 25 overthrew the rightist regime long headed by the late Antonio de Oliveira Salazar. Gen. Spinola was ousted five months later by the Armed Forces Movement under pressure of extreme leftists.

In his last television address as president last fall, Gen. Spinola warned that Portugal was sliding into "chaos and anarchy" under the leftists.

In Oporto, thousands of demon-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



UPI.

Gen. Antonio de Spinola



UPI

Ambassador Frank Carlucci

Cabinet Shake-Up Also Ordered

Cambodia Military Chief Replaced

By H.D.S. Greenway

PHNOM PENH, March 11 (WP).—Cambodian President Lon Nol announced today that he had accepted the resignation of the commander in chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, and ordered that the Cabinet be reshuffled "as soon as possible in response to the necessity of the hour." The Cabinet shake-up is expected within days.

The post of commander in chief has in effect been abolished. The President named Lt. Gen. Sak Suth Sakhan to be chief of the general staff—another post that Gen. Fernandez had been holding.

The move, announced by the President over the radio tonight, was described by Cambodian officials as designed to bring the army more under the control of the civilian government and to increase the efficiency and morale of both the armed forces and the government.

Long-time observers here doubted that a reshuffle of the government and the armed forces could markedly change the critical military situation. There have been cabinet and military reshuffles before but they have done little to change the course of the war.

Resignation Move?

Some observers speculated that this was the first in a series of moves leading to the resignation of Lon Nol in an attempt to bring about negotiations. They pointed out that Gen. Fernandez had been listed by the insurgents as among the "treacherous seven" with whom they said they would never deal.

But others warned that it would be premature to view this move as a prelude to Lon Nol's resignation. It might be an attempt to save Lon Nol's presidency since, by ousting Gen. Fernandez and reshuffling the Cabinet, an impression of reform could be created.

Nor was there any certainty that the insurgents would find Gen. Sak Suth Sakhan any more acceptable than Gen. Fernandez, who became one of the "treacherous seven" only when he took command of the army.

The President also said in his broadcast that he had asked the government to propose laws which would allow "economic saboteurs and subversive elements" to be severely punished and even executed.



AP.

Gen. Sosthene Fernandez

It is clear that Gen. Fernandez lost out in a power play with his rivals—notably Premier Long Boret. The civilians have been complaining that Gen. Fernandez was a law unto himself and unresponsive to the will of the government. Both houses of parliament last week called upon the government to bring the army to heel.

Double Duty Possible

With the post of commander in chief abolished, the new chief of the general staff will be answerable to the minister of defense, a job that may also go to Sak Suth Sakhan.

Sak Suth Sakhan, 45, has served Lon Nol as a roving envoy in Asia for the last two years. He is a product of the Cambodian Military Academy and the French General Staff School.

He served under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the rebel-backed deposed premier, in the late 1950s as defense minister in a Cabinet that included the rebel leader, Khieu Samphan. Under Lon Nol he has served both as chief of staff and as minister of defense.

Thus, he is a known quantity who will not frighten the powerful army commanders. How much effect he can have over the army is questionable, for one problem is that the powerful generals have always had to be negotiated with rather than ordered. All this afternoon there

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Some American Civilians Begin Leaving Phnom Penh

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—President Ford's chief spokesman said today some Americans have begun leaving Phnom Penh at the suggestion of the U.S. ambassador there.

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said Ambassador John G. Dean had suggested that "nonessential people," principally wives and children, leave the Cambodian capital.

Mr. Nessen said "very few" Americans were involved and that only some have left. He said there are about 400 Americans in Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, in Phnom Penh, diplomatic sources said an RAF cargo plane evacuated 30 British and Commonwealth citizens and other foreigners today as the besieged city's Pochentong Airport fell under intensified Communist rocket and artillery attacks. The aircraft also carried out several cases of communications equipment from the British Embassy.

The plane was to fly to Singapore where the passengers will remain or catch flights to other points.

The sources said seven rockets hit the airfield from the time the plane landed until it took off 50 minutes later. There were no injuries.

Back in Washington today, a Republican senator emerged from a meeting with Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger and said the collapse of the Cambodian government is "imminent."

Sen. John Tower of Texas said that he was giving his view of the situation and that Mr. Schlesinger had confined himself to discussing the consequences of U.S. policy toward aiding Cambodia and South Vietnam.

Sen. Tower said, "It appears to me that the collapse of the government is imminent. Their military position appears to be untenable."

Asked if he meant days, weeks or months, Sen. Tower said, "I would say days. I personally don't see how they can hold out."

Asked if he thought a change of government could save the situation, Sen. Tower, a senior member of the Armed Services Committee, said: "I think that about the best we could expect would be a coalition government that would include the Khmer Rouge."

A Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee today voted to grant $125 million in additional military assistance to Cambodia. President Ford had sought $222 million in emergency aid to Phnom Penh.

A House Foreign Affairs subcommittee was deadlocked, 3-3, today on a proposal to approve about half the sum sought by the President. The subcommittee is to reconvene tomorrow to continue deliberations.

Most members of a recent congressional fact-finding mission to Southeast Asia told the House Foreign Affairs Investigations subcommittee it should approve limited military aid to Cambodia.

Kissinger Reports Progress Toward Cyprus Settlement

ANKARA, March 11 (Reuters).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left here today after saying that he believed progress toward a Cyprus settlement had been made during his 24-hour visit to Turkey.

He told reporters that it was in the interest of all parties concerned that the situation on the island be resolved as quickly as possible.

"The problem is to begin the negotiations and find a framework for them," Mr. Kissinger said.

Details of a final settlement will have to be worked out by Greek-Cypriot negotiators, he said.

Turkish Foreign Minister Melih Esenbel predicted earlier that the intercommunal talks would resume soon and that Washington would resume arms deliveries to Turkey.

To Inform Greece

Mr. Kissinger said that he would send Under Secretary of State Arthur Hartmann to Athens to brief Greek leaders on his Ankara talks.

The secretary of state, who met Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios last week, said that he had brought no specific plans to Turkey from Athens.

Mr. Kissinger said that he did not expect to return to Ankara until May, when he plans to attend a Central Treaty Organization ministerial meeting.

Referring to strains in Turkish-American relations, Mr. Kissinger said that he had come to Ankara to strengthen friendship between the two countries, which he said was in the mutual interest of both sides.

"We are doing our best to overcome whatever difficulties exist in that relationship and we are confident that we will emerge from these difficulties with an even stronger appreciation of each other's needs and an even stronger commitment to the mutual friendship than before," he declared.

It was not clear what concessions Mr. Kissinger had won from the Turks and the Greeks to justify his report of progress.

Interpret Ideas

He told reporters that he had come to Turkey with no established plans. "My purpose was in trying to interpret the ideas, as I had understood them of the Greek side and to see whether one could find a possible framework for the negotiations once the forum has been determined."

Mr. Kissinger did not elaborate on this.

Congress cut off military aid because it did not regard Ankara's efforts toward a Cyprus settlement as representing substantial progress. Observers said that the Turks now appeared to be hoping that the prospect of renewed Cyprus talks would encourage Congress to resume aid.

Reaction to Formula

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., March 11 (AP).—A formula proposed by Mr. Kissinger for renewing talks between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots has been accepted by Turkey but rejected by Greece, UN diplomats said today.

Mr Kissinger proposed to the Turkish government yesterday that both sides agree to resume negotiations under the auspices of UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, according to Turkish, Greek and Cypriot diplomats here.

Both the Greeks and Greek Cypriots said that the Kissinger proposal was not acceptable



UPI

Melih Esenbel

ort Given to Ford

...ivate Panel Recommends ...visions of USIA and VOA

By Richard M. Weintraub

...SHINGTON, March 11 —A major restructuring of ...ultural and information ...es abroad was recommend... ...ay by a panel headed by ... Stanton, former president ... Columbia Broadcasting ... The proposals immedi... ...rew fire from James Keogh, ...r of the United States In... ...ion Agency.

...id the Stanton panel's rec... ...dations be acted upon by ...ministration and Congress, ...SIA would be effectively ...tled.

Stanton met today with ...nt Ford to review his pri... ...funded panel's findings ...commendations.

... world has changed a great ...ince this agency was put ...r in the 1950s," Mr. Stan... ...ld at a news conference. ...eet what it called the "new ...ons in today's world," the ...recommended a restructur... activities now carried out ... State Department and the ...

...commended:

...eation of a semi-autono... information and cultural ... agency in the State De... ...nt to carry out functions ...ow are split between the ...Department and USIA.

...tablishment of an office ...licy information in the ...Department to handle pub... ...lanation of foreign policy ...ns and relations with the ...nedia both in the United ... and abroad.

...eation of an independent ...of America under its own ...of overseers. The VOA now ... of USIA.

...oposal to create a single ... for VOA and Radio Free ... and Radio Liberty was ...d.

Keogh argued that the Stanton panel's proposals would scatter USIA activities and weaken rather than strengthen cultural and information efforts abroad. Instead, he urged the consolidation of all cultural and information activities under "a single independent agency."

Mr. Keogh said he agreed with positions taken by Rep. John Slack, D-W. Va., chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee dealing with the State Department and related agencies, and Edmund Gullion, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in Medford, Mass., and a member of the Stanton panel.

...rcorde Flights ...n U.S. Backing

...W YORK, March 11 (AP). ...ell Train, administrator of ...ederal Environmental Pro... Agency, gave his en... ...ent today to limited flights ...eign supersonic transports ...nd out of airports in New ...City and Washington.

...re are no very great en... ...ental dangers in two Con... a day landing and taking ...dr. Train said at a press ...ence here.

... week, the Federal Avia... ...dministration recommend... ...at supersonic Concordes ... by British and French air... ...e allowed to begin serving ...o U.S. cities starting next ... The agency's approval is ...gent on an environmental ... study scheduled to start ...1...

Western Observers, U.S. Play Down Threat

Saigon Reports Red 'Nationwide Offensive'

SAIGON, March 11 (NYT).—The Saigon command asserted today that Communist forces had launched "a nationwide general offensive" in South Vietnam.

Meanwhile, the battle for the Central Highlands provincial capital of Ban Me Thuot stabilized after the government sent in three battalions of rangers, military sources said.

The addition of the 1,200 rangers was believed to have almost doubled the size of the defending garrison of regular troops and militiamen.

Government and North Vietnamese artillery units in the Ban Me Thuot battle were said to have dueled throughout the day while civilians hid in their houses.

Western Doubts

Although the fighting was extremely intense in some areas of the country, several Western analysts were reluctant to call the Communist attacks so far an "offensive"—a word applied to the major Communist campaigns of 1968 and 1972.

Some cautioned that the targets so far singled out—possibly including Ban Me Thuot—could be feints, attempts to draw troops away from other government strong points and that the real shape of the current "high point," which began a week ago, was not yet clear.

[In Washington, the Defense Department said today that the new wave of North Vietnamese attacks in South Vietnam shapes up as less than a "massive" effort so far, the Associated Press reported. "We don't see anything really massive at this stage," William Beecher, a spokesman, said.

[He added that Pentagon analysts "don't foresee a major offensive on the order of Tet," the 1968 series of heavy attacks across South Vietnam. While noting that the North Vietnamese have forces in the South big enough to support a "massive" assault, Mr. Beecher said "it is impossible to say what intentions" they have.]

The Saigon command said that North Vietnamese troops, who reportedly penetrated the heart of Ban Me Thuot yesterday, supported by tanks, threw themselves against the town's defenses again this morning.

Foothold in Town

The attackers were said to have a firm foothold in the southern section of the town, where the military headquarters and the province chief's office are situated.

A North Vietnamese tank was reported to have blasted its way into the town's military headquarters, causing the province chief and others to retreat to a makeshift operations center further toward the center of Ban Me Thuot.

The Saigon command claimed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Retreat in Mountain Areas

Kurds Assert Key Positions Fall to Iraqis

By Eric Pace

TEHRAN, March 11 (NYT).—Iraqi armor and infantry units have reportedly pushed Kurdish rebels out of several militarily important mountain areas in the north since the government offensive began there Friday.

This was reported here yesterday by supporters of the Kurdish leader, Gen. Mulla Mustafa Barzani, on the basis of telephone conversations with Kurds on the Iranian side of the border.

"It is very bad in Kurdistan," a Kurdish informant said in an interview.

The Iraqi offensive was said to have begun about 6 miles west of Mt. Zozuk, several hours after it had been announced in Algiers that Iran and Iraq had signed an agreement there to settle their frontier dispute.

The Algiers announcement made no mention of the Kurdish issue, but it was reported in Algiers that the accord, which called for a halt to subversive infiltration across the border, also included an Iranian agreement to stop supporting the Kurds in Iraq in their efforts to achieve autonomy.

According to Barzani sympathizers, the Iraqi offensive was preceded last week by raids on Kurdish areas by Iraqi planes.

Some Kurds have been saying that Gen. Barzani's forces have been pushed off Mt. Zozuk, enabling Iraqi forces to bring up artillery.

The Iraqis are also said to have taken part or all of two other key positions, Mt. Serti and Mt. Hendrin. Advances are reported to have placed Iraqi forces in control of a main supply route.

One target of the air raids appeared to have been Gen. Barzani's headquarters in the Chuman area, which is said to be relatively densely populated. More than 100 people are said to have been killed.

Iranian travelers have reported clashes across the border from the Iranian town of Kermanshah.

In the last year or so, more than 130,000 Kurdish refugees have fled across the border into Iran and their plight is expected to be taken up during negotiations here on the Algiers accord between the Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers Saturday.

'74 U.S. Move to Open Talks With Sihanouk Is Reported

ANKARA, March 11 (NYT).—The State Department was reported yesterday to have turned down a proposal by the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh to try to make diplomatic contacts with local Cambodian Communists last spring because such an effort might have interfered with a secret attempt to start negotiations with the former Cambodian leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

In response to a query put to the traveling party of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, The New York Times was told that Mr. Kissinger was planning last spring to seek the establishment of a Laos-style government in Cambodia, with Prince Sihanouk serving as the head of a government in which the Communist Khmer Rouge and members of the present regime headed by President Lon Nol would have participated.

A New York Times article (IHT, March 10) reported that Ambassador John G. Dean was rebuffed by Mr. Kissinger when he proposed that peace feelers be made to the insurgents, because Washington did not believe the military situation was propitious.

Sought Coalition

Mr. Kissinger's thinking, as related yesterday, was that the best hope for a negotiated solution lay in a coalition of the three major political forces. But Mr. Kissinger has never been very optimistic that any negotiations would produce results after Congress halted the American bombing in 1973.

[In Peking, Prince Sihanouk was quoted yesterday as saying that Mr. Kissinger had made no attempt to contact him during his seven visits here in the last four years. In an interview with the Toronto Globe and Mail, Prince Sihanouk said that Mr. Kissinger told Chinese officials during his visit here in November that the United States would not accept a Khmer Rouge government because Washington felt it would be a puppet of the North Vietnamese. The prince said he had publicly expressed willingness at an earlier stage of the conflict to negotiate with the United States.

No Bloodbath

[The 52-year-old prince also dismissed the Ford administration's argument that there will be a bloodbath in Phnom Penh if the insurgents capture the city. He said that at talks last night, Ieng Sary, a high-ranking Communist who acts as a liaison officer between insurgent leaders at the battlefront and the prince, had renewed assurances that all but a handful of top figures in the government of Marshal Lon Nol would receive humane treatment.]

The effort to involve Prince Sihanouk in negotiations was reportedly launched in great secrecy and was apparently discussed with Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China when he visited New York in April, 1974, for a special United Nations General Assembly session.

Prince Sihanouk who lives in exile in Peking, is believed to have close contacts with the Chinese leadership.

At the moment, U.S. officials believe the chances are very slim that any negotiations are possible and they are uncertain that Prince Sihanouk can negotiate for the Cambodian Communists.

Britain, EEC Reach Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

countries in balance-of-payments surplus also could be eligible for budgetary breaks. That provision, however, would limit a surplus nation's budgetary reductions to a percentage of its value-added tax, whereas a deficit nation could count on reductions on VAT, plus percentages of import duties and levies.

The nine also agreed to a formula that gave Mr. Wilson satisfaction on his pledge to win an agreement permitting continued access to the community for New Zealand butter. However, the community refused to prolong the access for New Zealand cheese.

The chiefs of government hardly had time for anything but Britain during the meeting. They did manage to agree to prepare a common position on energy sometime before a full consumer-producer conference this year. They also reached a consensus on the European Security Conference, agreeing that it could be ended with a 35-nation summit meeting this year if progress continues in the negotiations at Geneva.

Kenya Politician, Critic of Regime, Found Murdered

NAIROBI, March 11 (Reuters).—Josiah Kariuki, a prominent politician and critic of the government, has been found murdered after being missing for more than a week, members of his family reported tonight.

They said that formal police identification had to wait for fingerprint tests but they were positive that a body they viewed at the city mortuary today was that of the 45-year-old member of Parliament.

Mr. Kariuki, a critic of government land policy and of what he claimed was a failure to redistribute the country's wealth since independence, disappeared on March 2. Since then, other members of Parliament have questioned the government about his whereabouts, but officials said they were unable to give any information.

Today, a police announcement said the body of a man had been found in a forest about 10 miles from the city. The body appeared to have three bullet wounds in the chest and one in the back of the head.

Financier on Trial Over U.S. Campaign

SAN DIEGO, March 11 (AP).—A jury of six men and six women was chosen today and began hearing testimony in the political contributions trial of financier Arnholt Smith, 76, a political supporter of former President Richard Nixon.

Mr. Smith, whose multimillion-dollar empire of banks and businesses collapsed over the last 15 months, is accused of making unlawful contributions of $3,000 to the 1972 re-election campaign of Mr. Nixon and $7,000 to the 1970 campaign of then Sen. George Murphy, R-Calif.

Mercury in Fish Of Mediterranean Called Dangerous

PARIS, March 11 (AP).—People who eat an average of two kilos of Mediterranean fish a week risk blindness, paralysis or death through slow mercury poisoning, according to the French Institute of Medical Oceanography.

A report on the institute's study of pollution in the Mediterranean said that the mercury content of tuna, mullet, dogfish and other common species caught off the French and Italian Riviera has reached a level three times higher than the generally accepted maximum in fish fit for human consumption.

The report warned that fishermen and others who consume an average of two kilos of Mediterranean fish a week risk showing the first symptoms of irreversible damage to their nervous system through methyl-mercury poisoning within seven years.

The poisoning can lead to death after about 12 years, the report declared. Those who eat 300 grams of the fish a week "are also threatened, but over a longer period," the report said. Their symptoms are not likely to appear for as long as 40 years.



Associated Press.

HITTING THE DECK—Freight and baggage handlers diving for cover as insurgent gunners fired a heavy barrage into the airport at Phnom Penh, delaying U.S. airlift.

Saigon Reports Reds Unleash Nationwide General Offensive

(Continued from Page 1)

that air strikes—which reportedly were directed against the town's main thoroughfares—and ground troops had knocked out 14 of 21 tanks in and around Ban Me Thuot.

Some scattered house-to-house fighting was reported. Also, a battle for the town's main airfield, four miles to the east, was said to be still in progress.

The command said that elements of the North Vietnamese 320th Division had joined the independent 25th Regiment and a battalion of demolition troops in the struggle for the town.

Other Actions

There were these other battlefield developments:

• Heavy shelling and ground attacks and a tank-led assault were reported from South Vietnam's northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien, whose capital, Hué, was flooded with more than 25,000 refugees.

• In the northern province of Quang Tin, where a full North Vietnamese division is reported to have infiltrated recently, two district towns in the hills were reported captured. An outpost manned by militiamen and artillery units seven miles southwest of the province capital was said to have been overrun.

• In Quang Duc Province, in the Central Highlands and southwest of Ban Me Thuot, the district town of Duc Lap and three satellite base camps were lost, the government said.

• As fighting picked up in Military Region III around Saigon, the command reported that North Vietnamese tanks had thrust toward the district town of Tri Tam 40 miles north-northwest of here, surrounded by dense rubber plantations owned by the Michelin company of France. The road to nearby Tay Ninh city remained cut for the second straight day and Tay Ninh itself was again shelled with rockets.

• The air bases of Danang, Pleiku and Bien Hoa north of Saigon were attacked with rockets. Twelve persons were killed and 14 wounded in the Danang attack and three killed and 10 wounded at Bien Hoa, the command reported. Three soldiers and two civilians were wounded at Pleiku and three aircraft were damaged, it said.

Aides Shifted By Lon Nol

(Continued from Page 1)

was a stream of generals coming and going from his residence, including Lon Non, the President's brother.

Alone in his villa, Gen. Fernandez said in an interview that he would serve in another post if asked but he did not expect to be asked. Gen. Fernandez said that he had no plans to go abroad, as has been rumored. He said he resigned yesterday because the government wanted a "new team."

He served as secretary of state for national security in Prince Sihanouk's government and for a few hours during the March, 1970, coup against Prince Sihanouk, the general wavered. He was jailed under Lon Nol's rule but worked his way into the regime's confidence enough to become chief of the general staff in 1972 and commander in chief of the armed forces the following year. The post was created then.

President Lon Nol was and remains supreme commander of the Khmer Republic's armed forces.

2d Letter-Bomb Blast Halts Lebanon Mails

BEIRUT, March 11 (UPI).—Toni Franjieh, the minister of posts and telegraphs, ordered a stop to all mail distribution in Lebanon today after the second letter-bomb explosion in less than 24 hours, government sources said.

The bomb exploded in Beirut's central post office while the letter was being opened by its addressee, who had collected it from his post office box, the sources said. They did not mention injuries or damage.

FAO Head Says World Threat of Famine Lessens

ROME, March 11 (NYT).—The director general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, Addeke Boerma, said yesterday that the menace of famine confronting large areas of the globe had eased since the World Food Conference was held in Rome in November.

Mr. Boerma said that the cereal needs of the 33 "most severely affected countries" had been reduced from 7.5 million tons to 4 million tons during the current year.

Mr. Boerma, who is Dutch, addressed an extraordinary session of the FAO Council. He said that the willingness of the international community to cope with the present short-term food emergency in the world was "the first break in the dark clouds that have hung over the immediate food situation in the last few years."

Mr. Boerma stressed that continuation of international food aid during the next few months was vital.

Chile's Farms Raise Output Under Junta

Production Increased By 10% During '74

By Jonathan Kandell

TALCA, Chile, March 11 (NYT).—On either side of the Pan-American Highway as it stretches south from Santiago, the farmland is being worked with an intensity unseen in recent years.

Corn, wheat, potatoes, sugar beets and sunflowers cover fields bordered by weeping willows and cottonwood trees. Traffic occasionally crawls behind lumbering tractors or horse carts laden with produce.

Agriculture is one of the few bright spots in the otherwise bleak economic landscape.

Under the Marxist government of the late President Salvador Allende, agricultural production dropped precipitously—by almost 25 per cent in his last year in office. The deterioration was generally attributed to unrealistically low food prices, inadequate credit, rising production costs, badly administered agrarian reform, lax labor discipline on collective farms and the insecurity of private farmers faced with a wave of illegal land seizures.

Cooperatives Impressive

Last year, under the military government that displaced Mr. Allende, agricultural production nationwide increased 10 per cent. Here in the Talca area, the most important food producer for Santiago, the capital, 150 miles to the north, the performance has been even more impressive. Local officials say that the cooperatives, which sputtered badly during the Allende years, have shown a 30-per-cent increase in land brought under cultivation.

The turnaround has been accomplished mainly through severe pressure on peasants and farm laborers to increase output despite a decline in real income.

At the same time, the government has lifted price controls on most food products, letting them reach a realistic market value. This has fueled the inflationary spiral in the cities, reducing the urban poor to a daily battle with malnutrition. But it has spurred agrarian growth.

The cooperatives began during the 1960s when Chilean agriculture was still dominated by the large feudal holdings known as *latifundia*. During the three Allende years beginning late in 1970, agrarian reform accelerated sharply with virtually all farms larger than 200 irrigated acres legally expropriated and hundreds of smaller plots illegally seized.

In Talca more than half the land is worked on a cooperative basis. Most peasants in the zone were Allende supporters, although there was considerable discontent because the cooperatives were overcrowded and the government failed to give peasants ownership shares as promised by law.

'No Money'

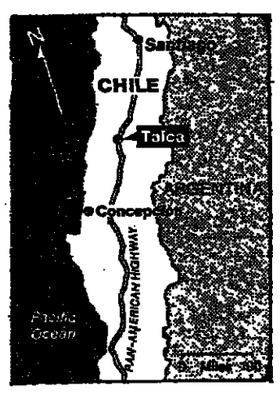
"There is no money—that is the story you will hear in all the cooperatives," said Hector Albornoz, the president of Santa Monica, a typical cooperative in the area. "If the prices stay high and the harvest is good this year, we may be able to get the banks off our backs. But it is hard."

According to Mr. Albornoz, government control over the cooperatives is actually stronger than under Allende because each has been assigned an administrator who holds the disciplinary reins.

"As soon as I can, I want my own plot," Mr. Albornoz said. "I want my own horse so I can plow the land. I am tired of working for other people. I am tired of the cooperative. And I am just plain tired besides."

The government finds its strongest support in Talca among the private farmers, who bitterly opposed Allende and supported the coup in September, 1973.

"More than anything else we are happy about the security we have now," said Salamon Gaete, a well-to-do farmer who owns 200 acres. "I know that I am going to keep this land and as long as the prices hold up I'm going to produce as much as I can."





Associated Press.

HEAVE HO—Two Israeli soldiers carrying a squatter from a site near Ramallah in a heavily populated sector of the occupied West Bank area of Jordan yesterday.

Israel Evicts Third Group of West Bank Squatters

JERUSALEM, March 11 (AP).—Israeli troops today evicted 80 Jewish nationalists who had attempted to settle on occupied Jordanian land, claiming that it was part of Israel's heritage from biblical times. There was no violence.

The settlers had barricaded themselves inside an abandoned Jordanian Army bunker overnight, electrifying its iron gate to keep out anyone sent to evict them.

It was the third time in eight days that Israeli rightists tried to stake a claim to parts of the occupied West Bank, hoping to force the government into letting them stay there. This time, they chose a site between Ramallah and Nablus. Men, women and children moved in and hoisted the Israeli flag.

The area is in the populous West Bank highlands, where Israeli governments have barred Israeli settlement out of fear that the region's annexation would add a large Arab population to the Jewish state.

Premier Yitzhak Rabin's government is concentrating on negotiations with Egypt for a political settlement in the Sinai Desert, and the West Bank squatting attempts have posed a major problem for the Premier.

The would-be settlers are backed by the powerful right-wing Likud opposition and by members of Mr. Rabin's senior coalition partner, the National Religious party. Yesterday Likud presented in the Knesset (parliament) a petition, signed by nearly 820,000 Israelis, opposing withdrawal from the West Bank.

Likud said that the signatories represent 44 per cent of the electorate.

One Result Is Political Void in Countryside

Land Reform Cracks Ethiopian Feudalism

By David B. Ottaway

AWASA, Ethiopia, March 11 (WP).—The feudal system in southern Ethiopia is crumbling fast under the impact of the land-reform decree promulgated last week, with no resistance so far from the local nobility.

The powerful Amhara landlords, who once owned much of the choice cereal and coffee land here and who ruled the entire empire for centuries, as well as many of the local nobles and village chiefs, are now either dead, in prison, lying low or have fled to the capital. The result has been to create a political vacuum in many of the smaller towns and in the countryside of the region.

In some areas, the peasants are taking over the land and crops of their previous landlords or selling off their cattle. Otherwise, there is an atmosphere of excitement and rejoicing among the peasantry at the government's sudden and total abolition of the feudal system.

"We were dead people but now we have come to life again," a tenant peasant said. "I cannot believe this. It is like rising from the graveyard."

These were among the principal findings of a 600-mile trip through southern Shoa and northern Sidamo provinces. The land-reform proclamation, which abolished all feudal ties and nationalized all rural lands, was expected to touch off fighting between landlords and peasants.

Little Violence So Far

But no incident of violence was witnessed or reported during the two-day tour and to date few reports of violence have reached the capital.

The road here from Addis Ababa passes through farmlands formerly owned by such nobles as Emperor Haile Selassie's daughter, Princess Tenagneworq (now in prison); his grandson, Ermeis Kebede (in prison); Issayas Gebre Selassie (executed); Dejazmatch Solomon Abraham (executed) and Blatta Admassu Retta (executed).

These were lands the former emperor gave to members of the royal family and its supporters and took away from local Galla tribesmen and other ethnic groups conquered by the Amhara nobility as recently as the 19th century.

Now the Gallas, Ethiopia's largest ethnic group, are getting back their land, or at least the use of it.

About 60 miles south of Addis Ababa, several hundred Gallas gathered behind a huge tree at the village market site to hear a young student explain the reform. He urged them to form associations to take the place of the hated local noblemen, called *balabbats*.

Peasants' Fears

In Negele, 90 miles to the south, the local government administrator was taking advantage of the weekly town market to explain the reform to the townsfolk and peasants.

Two lean and leathery peasants told how the land they lived on had been transferred four times since 1928 from one member of the royal family to another, and they along with it. The peasants' main fear now seems to be that the government might force them to move from their plots to make way for outside landless farmers.

In Sodo, the biggest landlord in the district left his 5,000-acre estate and took his family to Addis Ababa two days before the proclamation. His servants and tenants said he had handed over the land and house to them saying: "It is better you should have it than any outsiders."

His parting words, they said, were "better that I go live among the other noblemen in Addis Ababa than be ordered around by my own servants and tenants."

After talking with local and provincial officials here, it is apparent that no one knows exactly how the reform will actually be carried out. However, the local subprovincial administrator in Sodo said, "There is a feeling the people may get together and do it themselves."

Portugal Crushes Uprising And Spinola Flees to Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

strators sacked the headquarters of the conservative Center Democrat party and its ally, the smaller Christian Democrat party tonight, according to witnesses.

They said demonstrators broke all the windows in the two headquarters before charging inside, smashing furniture and turning out documents from files. The headquarters is less than 200 yards from the Oporto military headquarters.

Another mob of leftists sacked the headquarters of the Center Democratic party in downtown Lisbon. Others at National Guard headquarters smashed the equipment of photographers taking pictures there.

Reports from various sources indicated the air attackers represented a moderate or conservative element in the military while the artillery regiment had become left-leaning. But there was no clear-cut political identification of the forces involved.

Mr. Gonçalves said in a statement broadcast by the national radio that "reactionary forces" had made "a desperate attempt to stop the revolutionary process started on April 25." The national radio referred to the attacked regiment as "loyalist."

Tass blamed "right-wing elements in the Portuguese Air Force" for the uprising.

If the "uprising," as the government called it, was a move by conservatives to take power, the effort did not seem very serious.

The pair of single-engined, propeller-driven planes with air force markings succeeded only in causing minor damage. There were no deaths.

Meantime, a confused unit of paratroops surrounded the barracks compound, not knowing, one of the officers said, exactly why. Paratroops were also at the Lisbon Airport. They were withdrawn late in the afternoon.

A loyalist officer at command headquarters said as far as he knew that was all the military action involved.

The Portuguese government—which includes a Cabinet made up of civilians from the Socialist, Popular Democratic and Communist parties, plus military men—recently announced a blueprint for state control of key industrial sectors and the breakup of big agricultural land holdings.

The plan provided for continued private property and free enterprise, but Marxist officers have advocated an end to all capitalism in the country.

The government says it will hold a constitutional assembly next month and legislative elections in the fall, but the military factions differ over their future role in running the nation.

Earlier, moderates in the army reportedly wanted to set a specific date to cut off the military involvement in politics.

Kissinger Back In Tel Aviv for Sessions on Sinai

TEL AVIV, March 11 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arrived back in Israel from Ankara today to resume his "peace shuttle" between Israel and Egypt.

He planned to meet the Israeli negotiating team after dinner tonight, breakfast alone with Premier Yitzhak Rabin tomorrow and meet the negotiating team again before he flies to Aswan, Egypt, late tomorrow with a report of Israel's latest negotiating position.

The Israeli Cabinet met in special session today to draw up Israel's response to Egyptian proposals for a second-stage troop withdrawal in the Sinai Desert.

After a three-hour session, the government issued a brief communiqué saying that the Cabinet had been briefed by the Israeli team conducting the negotiations with Mr. Kissinger.

Leipzig Fair Opens

LEIPZIG, East Germany, March 11 (Reuters).—The Leipzig Spring Trade Fair, an East-West trade gathering, opened Sunday with 9,000 exhibitors from 60 countries.

Sithole to Answer Rhodesia Charge

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 11 (Reuters).—The Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, the detained black nationalist leader, will be given a special court hearing March 17 to answer charges that he plotted to kill political rivals, a government spokesman said today.

Lawyers for Mr. Sithole, a leading militant in the African National Council, have confirmed that he will appear at the hearing, the spokesman added. There had been speculation that the American-educated Methodist minister would refuse to go before the court.

Mr. Sithole, 54, was arrested a week ago. He had been a key figure in negotiations between the African council and the white minority government increasing the political power of Africans. After his arrest, the council broke off the talks.

U.S. Icebreaker Escapes Freeze

LONG BEACH, Calif., March 11 (UPI).—The crippled Icebreaker Glacier, which was almost trapped in the Antarctic ice for the eight-month-long South Polar winter, "rammed her way to the open sea" today, a Coast Guard spokesman here said.

After six days of battering through 35-foot-thick ice on full power, the 8,600-ton Icebreaker, the most powerful the United States has, won its race against the swiftly approaching polar night after weathering a storm yesterday.

The Glacier has radioed that she has broken through to the open waters of the Antarctic Sound, the spokesman said.

Thirty-seven of the Glacier's 211 crewmen and eight civilian scientists had been evacuated by helicopter.

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...ite House Backing Seen

...nate Panel to Investigate ...A 'Assassinations' Role

By Nicholas M. Horrock

...SHINGTON, March 11 ...).—The Senate Select Com...e on Intelligence will make ...rough investigation of alle...ns that the CIA was involved ...olitical assassinations, com... sources said yesterday. ...added that the inquiry could ...end up in public hearings. ...s is in addition to the ...feller Commission's probe ...A domestic activities.

Frank Church, D-Idaho, ...committee's chairman, did ...ule out the possibility of ... sessions when he pledged ...vestigate reports that the ...had been involved in plots ...assinate or actual assassi... ...s of leaders of foreign ...ries. A source close to the ...r said, however, that Sen. ...h is concerned about the ...rassment to the United ... if details of such plotting ...known.

The White House appeared to be encouraging the committee to look into the controversial subject.

After questioning yesterday, President Ford's spokesman, Ron Nessen, told newsmen, "There certainly will be an opportunity for the Church commission to look into [assassinations] if they wish. The charter of the Rockefeller Commission limits it to allegations of domestic spying." Many Washington observers took this to mean that the President would favor the Senate committee's inquiry.

Several news reports have stated that the CIA was involved in plots to assassinate Prime Minister Fidel Castro of Cuba and President François Duvalier of Haiti and in the assassinations of Rafael Trujillo, head of the Dominican Republic, and of Premier Patrice Lumumba of the Congo. Mr. Ford has declined to comment directly on any of these allegations.

[Mr. Ford has been assured that the CIA has "no policy of assassination," Mr. Nessen said today, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Nessen described the President as "opposed to a policy of political assassination."

["It is certainly my impression that this President feels that that's not happening during his presidency and his intention is that it not happen during his administration," Mr. Nessen said.]

Panel Needs More Time

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Vice-President Rockefeller says his commission needs more time to complete its investigation.

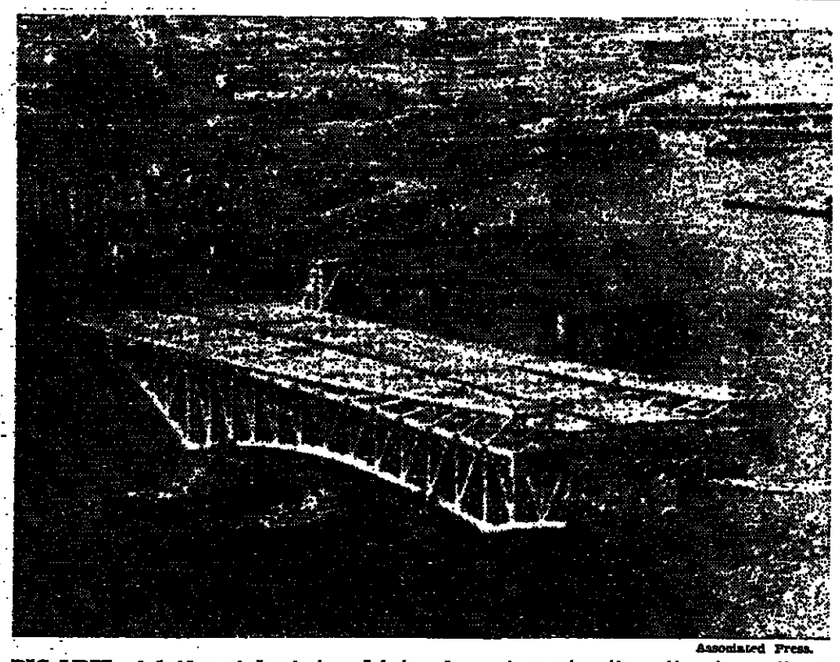
"It would look as though we're falling a little bit behind," Mr. Rockefeller said yesterday after the eight-member commission began the ninth week of its probe by questioning three CIA agents.

He said the commission will ask Mr. Ford for an extension of "a few weeks past our [April 4] deadline."

...alifornia Bars ...tate Funds to ...rotect Nixon

...ACRAMENTO, Calif., ...ch 11 (AP).—The admin...tion of Gov. Edmund ...wn jr. has refused to give San Clemente police de...ment $117,000 to help pro... former President Richard ...n, a spokesman said yes... ...y.

...l Stall, Mr. Brown's press ...tary, said the state Of... of Criminal Justice Plan... has turned down the ... application for part of ...state's allocation from the ...al Law Enforcement As...ance Administration. ...'s being rejected because ... feel this is a federal ...er and not appropriate ...f these funds," Mr. Stall ...



Associated Press.

BIG LINK—A bridge girder is towed into place at construction site at mouth of Tokyo's Arakawa River. The section, more than 500 feet long and 160 feet wide, weighs 4,400 tons. Built in Yokohama, it will support middle section of bridge.

Big Surplus In Campaign Funds in U.S.

By Christopher Lydon

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—Political candidates and their contributing committees had more than $20 million left over at the end of last year.

One reason for the large surplus appeared to be the broad collapse of Republican efforts in 1974, which let dozens of Democratic candidates coast to victory and keep their money in the bank.

From the 1972 campaign, Richard Nixon's re-election committee still has a net surplus of over $1 million.

And for the 1976 presidential campaign, Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has a balance of $933,000. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, a rival for the Democratic nomination, started 1975 with a balance of $649,000.

Hundreds of Reports

The National Information Center on Political Finance compiled the figures from hundreds of reports by federal office-seekers and the party and special interest committees that support them.

Part of the center's purpose in releasing the information, according to Herbert Alexander, its director, was to call attention to the vagueness of the "reform" in the new campaign finance law on what politicians may do with unused contributions. To the annoyance of reformers like Mr. Alexander and of some candidates, too, the Federal Elections Commission, which was to write regulations on such details, has not been formed yet, nearly 10 weeks after the law took effect.

In addition to surpluses, the report also listed substantial debts for 1972 presidential candidates.

Rep. John Ashbrook, the Ohio Republican who mounted a conservative challenge to Mr. Nixon for the nomination, owes $240,000, the center said.

Among Democrats, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota is listed as owing $906,000; former Mayor John Lindsay of New York, $153,000, and Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine, $172,000.

Sen. Edward Brooke, the Massachusetts Republican who last ran in 1972, had a surplus of $368,000.

Treatment of Gary's Minority

2 Black Candidates for Mayor In Indiana Argue Over Whites

By Paul Delaney

GARY, Ind., March 11 (NYT).—Racial politics is common enough in America these days but in the Democratic mayoral primary here there is a new twist: The two main candidates are black and they are arguing about treatment of the city's white minority.

Indeed, Dozier Allen, a Calumet County trustee who is seeking to block Mayor Richard Hatcher's bid for a third term, charges that the mayor is a racist and compares him to Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

The mayor, Mr. Allen says, has been hostile and uncompromising to Gary's white minority, driving whites and businesses from the city. Mr. Hatcher, while acknowledging that Gary has serious race problems, vehemently denies Mr. Allen's charges.

To many whites in this steel town of 175,000, Mr. Hatcher, 41, has been a controversial figure since 1967, when he became the city's first black mayor by defeating the white-dominated Democratic organization.

Hatcher's Popularity

But while he may be intensely disliked by white businessmen who continue to flee the city's downtown section and by those whites who would like to leave but cannot afford to, Mr. Hatcher seems to be extremely popular among blacks, who make up the majority here.

In the May 6 primary, Mr. Hatcher is opposed by two white candidates in addition to Mr. Allen, who has the support of the Democratic organization.

"It was necessary to polarize the races in 1967 to demonstrate that unity was required of blacks," Mr. Allen, 44, said.

"But since then, the mayor has run the city by conflict and confrontation.

"He has made public statements that whites are racists. He cannot relate to them. Sure, there is a lot of racism in Gary, but he has all but shut off communications with the banking, business and industrial communities."

Mr. Hatcher counters that his opponents "ignore Gary's history of being a polarized community" since blacks first came here. He says there has been integration since he took office, that his staff is integrated and that he has sought to provide a balance in city employment reflective of the city's racial ratio, which is about 53 per cent black. Some blacks say it is as high as 70 per cent.

Police Corruption

Mr. Allen believes he can break the trend. Mr. Hatcher feels it is a phenomenon of every city with large numbers of blacks.

There is the historical problem of police corruption in Gary, but, through it all, Mr. Hatcher's administration has remained free of scandal.

The sentiments of Martha Baker, 28, a physical therapist, are typical of many blacks.

"Gary today is better to live in than when I was growing up, at least better for blacks," she said. "There's less corruption, for one thing. Before Mayor Hatcher, the city government was thoroughly corrupt."

Phillip McFarren, president of the Greater Gary Chamber of Commerce, did not share Miss Baker's enthusiasm. But he noted that the steel industry was still doing well, even in the recession, and that a few new companies had moved in.

"The departure from downtown is a continuing trend, and I can't say whether it's peaked or not," he said. "But I can't say that Gary is worse off than any other downtown."

Mayor Hatcher disagreed. "I don't see all white businessmen moving out; I don't see all whites moving out of Gary," he said.

"A mm..r of whites have operated successfully because they have adjusted to the changing customer who comes downtown. They treat blacks as humans, they provide good merchandise and clean stores and they use more than the traditional white papers and white radio stations to advertise their goods."

U.S. Toxicological Center Is a Year Old

Ecology Studied at Old Biological War Unit

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

JEFFERSON, Ark., March 11 (NYT).—At a former top-secret biological warfare plant here, 600 men and women and nearly 50,000 mice are involved in finding out how dangerous it is for Americans to eat, drink and breathe some of the myriad things to which the environment exposes them.

The work is being done at the National Center for Toxicological Research, a cluster of yellow-brick buildings which used to be part of the Army's Pine Bluff Arsenal, where deadly germs and other chemical agents were produced for possible use in war.

In buildings once geared for such tasks as spawning billions of disease-laden mosquitoes, scientists are studying mice, rats, hamsters and other animals to determine possible causes of cancer, birth defects or genetic abnormalities. The studies focus on the environment's relatively low levels of chemicals and other substances that contaminate food, water and air.

The National Center for Toxicological Research, a $15-million-a-year operation, remains controversial 11 months after it went into full operation. Some critics distrust its motives, seeing much of the activity as serving the interests of industry at the expense of the public. Others question the scientific value of some or all of the work here. These critics, while applauding the purposes of research on hazards in the environment, believe the center often duplicates studies that can be done more effectively elsewhere by better-qualified scientists.

Officers of the center dispute all of these criticisms.

Dr. Morris Cranmer jr., director of the center, insists that the research is free from pro-industry or any other bias and that time and results will prove the scientific worth of the enterprise.

The center has some facilities and capabilities unequaled anywhere else, Dr. Cranmer said. For example, it has major computer facilities and links to even larger ones in Washington. The center has 15-generation family trees of about 50,000 mice, permitting genetics studies of a detailed kind that would otherwise be impossible.

One research program is a set of related experiments that began last April and will involve 25,000 or more mice during a three-year period. Its purpose is to explore the effects of a wide range of doses of a cancer-producing chemical known as 2 AAF. The full name is 2 acetyl amino fluorine. It was developed as a weed killer, Dr. Cranmer said, but proved too dangerous for use.

A major objective in studying it, he said, is to understand better the behavior, at low doses, of chemicals that produce cancer, a subject on which there is much uncertainty.

The need for such a study, he said, can be seen from such recent incidents as the discovery that drinking water from the Mississippi River, tested in the New Orleans region, contains traces of more than 60 synthetic chemical contaminants, including some that might cause cancer. No one knows that any of them are actual hazards to man, but any of them might be.

The center is also working to develop better research techniques and experimental systems for the study of environmental hazards.

Even critics of the center agree that the U.S. environment is bathed in a sea of chemicals, many present in only trace amounts, some in large doses, and that far too little research has been done to assess the dangers they may create.

House Sidesteps Showdown Vote On Oil Tax Veto

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—The House sidestepped a veto confrontation with President Ford today amid reports of progress in moves for a compromise between the administration and Democrats on their energy programs.

Mr. Ford's veto of a 90-day delay in his proposed $3-a-barrel tax on imported oil was shunted to the Ways and Means Committee instead of being brought to a vote. The vote on referral was 364 to 57.

House Democratic leaders made the move, and the Republican leadership said it had no objection. Earlier, both sides had claimed they would win if the issue of overriding the veto were voted on.

Democrats and the administration were reported to be exploring the possibility of a compromise that would include a delay in the impact of proposed taxes.

Majority in U.S. Poll Seeks an Abortion Law

WASEINGTON, March 11 (WP).—Three out of four Americans favor some sort of legislation to regulate abortions, according to a survey, but only 7.1 per cent would outlaw all abortions.

The study by the Duke University-based firm of De Vries and Associates disclosed that 92.6 per cent of the population sample would favor a law permitting abortion to save the mother's life.

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...e Test on Tape of Oswald ...id to Indicate a Frameup

...HINGTON, March 11 (AP). ...ge O'Toole, an author who ... method called psycholog... ...ess evaluation to study 10 ...s of tape recordings of Lee ... Oswald's denial of guilt ... assassination of President ...Kennedy, says Oswald was ...tim of a frameup.

...O'Toole, who said he once ... for the CIA, used the ... to study recordings of ...'s voice and others made ... time of the 1963 killing ...er.

...method, called PSE, in... the electronic analysis of ...orded voice. It seeks vi... ...s in the voice which its ...ers claim reveal stress in ...dividual speaking. This ... in turn, can mean the ... is not telling the truth, ...elopers contend.

Changes in Body

...method is similar to the ...nal lie-detector test in ... seeks to uncover lying ... changes in the body's ...s. However, neither meth... ...ceptable as evidence in ...

...O'Toole conceded in re... ...to questions that the pres... ...stress in a sentence or a ...word when measured by ...chological stress evaluator ... necessarily mean the ... of a falsehood produced ...ss.

...e is no question there is ...



UPI

George O'Toole

... a range of alternative causes of the stress," he said. But he claimed that lack of stress does mean the truth is being told.

Mr. O'Toole spoke at a news conference timed to coincide with publication of his findings in Penthouse magazine.

10 'Misstatements'

Mr. O'Toole said a study of statements made by present and former members of the Dallas police led to discovery of 10 "misstatements" regarding "critical links in the chain of evidence" against Oswald.

"While I can offer no innocent explanation for such misstatements, neither do I claim that, beyond any question, the speakers were lying," he said. "I have not, nor am I now, accusing any individual of anything."

Mr. O'Toole based his conclusion on Oswald on the analysis of about 10 seconds of tape recording of Oswald's replies to reporters' questions in a hallway at Dallas police headquarters. Twice Oswald was asked if he was responsible for the shooting and twice he denied it.

...ority in U.S. ...ose Arms Aid ...oad, Poll Says

...YORK, March 11 (UPI). ...jority of Americans are ... to U.S. military aid to ...untries, the Harris survey ... yesterday.

...vey of 1,513 Americans ...up 65 per cent who said ...e against U.S. military ...i 53 per cent who are ... the United States selling ... equipment to other na...

...Harris firm said the poll ...i that "Americans in... ...y believe that military ...ts from the United States ...er major world powers ...y heighten the prospects ... and that the attempt ... world problems by armed ...is bound to fail—a belief ... cultivated by the United ...perience in Vietnam."

... Confirm Davis

...HINGTON, March 11 ... The Senate today con... the nomination of Na... Davis as assistant sec... of state for African... The Senate also approv... ...am Bowdler as ambas... South Africa.

U.S. Is Increasing Marine Guard at Posts Overseas

WASHINGTON, March 11 (AP).—Alarmed by terrorism abroad, the State Department is increasing the number of Marines guarding U.S. diplomatic posts in 96 countries.

The corps has picked an additional 344 noncommissioned officers from among volunteers for this duty, raising the total guard force to 1,489.

Officials said Marine protection is being extended to 27 additional posts, mainly in the Middle East and Africa. The guard also is being strengthened at 90 embassies and consulates that now have such protection.

Saigon and Buenos Aires were mentioned as places where U.S. ambassadors are being given more guards because local authorities cannot assure the safety of U.S. diplomats there.

With few exceptions, only sergeants and lance corporals are eligible for the 30 months of diplomatic duty. Their tours are split into 12 months on a hardship post followed by 18 months on a less rigorous assignment.

Stonehouse Seeks Swedish Passport

STOCKHOLM, March 11 (Reuters).—British MP John Stonehouse has written to Swedish Premier Olof Palme, saying he intends to renounce British citizenship and ask for a Swedish passport, the government said today.

In his letter, postmarked Melbourne and dated March 4, Mr. Stonehouse said he had suffered "the most vicious campaign of persecution by the British press of any recent figure in British public life."

Mr. Stonehouse, who fled to Australia with a false passport in December after staging his own disappearance in Florida, has been told he must leave Australia once he ceases to be an MP.

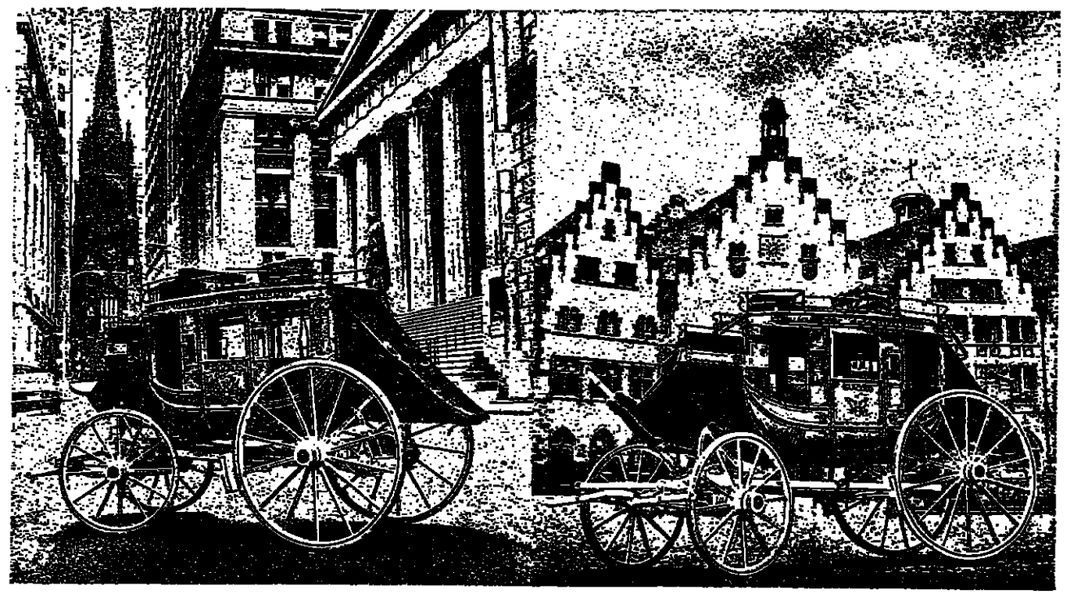
50 Die as Ferry Sinks

DACCA, March 11 (Reuters).—At least 50 persons were drowned or killed by sharks when a ferry capsized near Sandwip Island, off Bangladesh, officials said.

Kerner Undergoes Surgery for Cancer

CHICAGO, March 11 (UPI).—A surgeon today removed a small cancerous tumor from the right lung of former Illinois Gov. Otto Kerner, 66, and said that there is no evidence the cancer had spread.

Kerner was paroled last week from a federal penitentiary where he served seven months of a three-year conviction for bribery.



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Obituaries

Gleb Derujinsky, 86, Sculptor, Portrayed Presidents of U.S.

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT) —Gleb M. Derujinsky, 86, a versatile sculptor whose work included portrait busts of presidents, religious art, classical compositions and statues on contemporary themes, died here Sunday.

Mr. Derujinsky made the heroic bust in granite of President Franklin Roosevelt for the entrance to Roosevelt Memorial Library in Hyde Park, N. Y. His bust of President Theodore Roosevelt was displayed in Theodore Roosevelt House here.

His works decorate many churches in the United States and he made the 12 stations of the cross for the private chapel of Francis Cardinal Spellman.

He was born in Smolensk, Russia, Aug. 13, 1888, studied at the Imperial Academy of Art in Petrograd and received a law degree from the University of Petrograd in 1912. He began as a sculptor in Petrograd and his art soon graced the estates of the nobility.

After the revolution he escaped from the Crimea by working as a sailor on a ship bound for America. He arrived here in 1919 and became a naturalized citizen.

He received numerous awards for his work, including the recent Allied Artists Gold Medal of Honor for Sculpture, for "Angel of Sorrow," in alabaster, 1969.

Alan Green

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT). —Alan Green, author of several books and an advertising executive in the book publishing field until his recent retirement, died yesterday in Bridgeport, Conn.

Mr. Green, a native of Pittsburgh, was a partner in the Green-Brodie advertising agency which was later absorbed into a series of other firms.

He co-authored "Love on the Run" with Julian Breew, which became a Clark Gable-Joan Crawford movie in 1936; and "How to Do Practically Anything" (1942), with Jack Goodman.

Harold B. Maynard

PITTSBURGH, March 11 (NYT).—Harold B. Maynard, 72, an authority in the field of management engineering and time and action studies, died yesterday in Naples, Fla.

Mr. Maynard was best known for developing Methods Time Measurement, known as MTM, the first system of predetermined time standards to be fully published.

John J. Ryan

CHICAGO, March 11 (AP).—John J. Ryan, 63, cartoonist and illustrator for the Chicago Sun-Times, died yesterday at his home. Mr Ryan drew the Harold Teen and Streamer Kelly comic strips in the 1940s.

Sammy Spear

MIAMI, March 11 (AP).—Bandleader Sammy Spear, 65, a regular for many years on the Jackie Gleason show, died of a heart attack today at his home.

'WIN' Doesn't Make It to Finish Line

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT).—WIN has lost.

The acronym for "Whip Inflation Now," which has been the slogan of the Citizens' Action Committee, a volunteer anti-inflation group, was quietly discarded over the weekend.

WIN, a catch phrase heavily promoted by President Ford, at whose behest the committee was set up last fall, soon became the butt of jokes.

"As an acronym, it is dead and God bless it," announced Sylvia Porter, the economics columnist who heads the committee.

Maldives Coup Is Laid to Poor Administration

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, March 11 (AP).—Prime Minister Ahmed Zaki of the Maldives was deposed because of bad administration and favoritism toward his own family, according to reports from sources close to the new regime that reached Colombo today.

Mr. Zaki, re-elected Feb. 22 with a parliamentary majority of 36 to 16 as chief of government of the Indian Ocean republic of 3,000 coral islands, was reported overthrown last Thursday and confined to one of the outer islands by Ibrahim Nasir, president of the republic.

Sources close to Mr. Nasir were quoted in Colombo as saying that he had assumed absolute powers and that his first moves have been aimed at the rising cost of living in the Maldives. The sources said Mr. Nasir had reduced the prices of rice, flour and sugar. Conditions on the islands were reported to be normal.

Diplomatic sources in Colombo believe that Mr. Nasir will look more to India than to Sri Lanka, unlike the Colombo-educated Mr. Zaki.

Charlemagne Prize Not to Be Awarded

AACHEN, West Germany, March 11 (AP).—Because Europe is "in a desolate condition," this West German border city's Charlemagne Prize for services to the unification of Europe will not be awarded for the second successive year, the foundation directorate said today.

A statement said that, like last year, there was no personality the directorate thought worthy of the prize.

Rainbow Division Visit

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., March 11 (UPI).—World War II veterans from the 42d Infantry (Rainbow) Division that liberated Dachau Concentration Camp, near Munich, will return to Europe this summer. They will travel from Strasbourg to Vienna, stopping at towns where the division fought.



Associated Press.

WHAT A WAY TO MAKE A LIVING—Australian Special Air Service troops climbing down ropes from a helicopter during a rehearsal at Swanbourne for an upcoming military demonstration and exercise.

Documents Tie Sex Scandal To Queen Victoria's Family

LONDON, March 11 (AP).—Queen Victoria's family and government leaders of the day hushed up Buckingham Palace's reported connection to a sex scandal that shocked Britain 75 years ago, according to official documents opened this week for the first time.

The scandal centered on a male homosexual brothel in London's Cleveland Street, allegedly frequented by Lord Arthur Somerset, equerry to the Prince of Wales, and other prominent men.

Details of the affair came to light when the director of public prosecutions opened relevant documents to public inspection. Until recently, the department kept official documents secret for 100 years.

The papers confirm rumors rife at the time that such persons as the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, prevented authorities from prosecuting Lord Somerset. The Prince of Wales, the eldest son of Queen Victoria, became King Edward VII.

The documents also revealed that officials at the time wrote that Lord Somerset's attorney boasted that if the peer was taken to court "a very distinguished person will be involved —P.A.V."

That referred to Prince Albert Victor, the black sheep among Queen Victoria's children. The prince's name had earlier been mentioned in the Jack the Ripper murders that terrorized London.

Newspapers at the time hinted that some of the highest personages in the land were involved in the sex scandal and that the palace and government were anxious to sweep the dirt under the carpet. The only editor to name anyone in print was swiftly jailed for a year for libel.

The documents do not mention Prince Albert further. They show that the attorney general, the public prosecutor and the police commissioner wanted to prosecute Lord Somerset, who is referred to in the documents as "Mr. Brown," under stringent laws forbidding acts of "gross indecency" between male homosexuals.

Prominent Britons

However, the Home Secretary, Lord Heisbury, plus Lord Salisbury and other leaders opposed this, partly because of Lord Somerset's position in society and partly because they feared that other prominent Britons would be implicated.

The assistant director of public prosecutions, H. Cuffee, wrote at the time that the Prince of Wales was "in a great state" and sent emissaries to the prosecutor's department and the police commissioner's office on Lord Somerset's behalf.

The prince, Mr. Cuffee said, "didn't believe a word of it and wished to concern himself to clear L.A.S. [Lord Somerset] . . . and must have something settled."

Soon after, Lord Somerset left the country before an arrest warrant was issued.

The papers also include evidence that distinguished clients of the brothel tried to bribe the male prostitutes of Cleveland Street to go abroad before they could be called as witnesses.

The Times of London described the documents today as "an illuminating example of the Victorian high establishment closing ranks and pulling strings to protect its errant members."

Dutch Sentence Four Who Held Hostages

THE HAGUE, March 11 (Reuters).—A Palestinian guerrilla and three other prisoners were sentenced to four to six years in prison today for holding 23 hostages for nearly five days in the chapel at Scheveningen jail in October.

The guerrilla, Adnan Ahmad Nuri, 23, was sentenced to six years in his absence. He was freed on Nov. 24 to meet demands by Arab guerrillas who held a hijacked British airliner in Tunisia.

IRA, British Move to End Truce Threat

Investigate Search Of Church in Newry

BELFAST, March 11 (UPI).—British officials and the Irish Republican Army moved quickly today to smooth over a dispute that threatened to end the IRA's month-old cease-fire.

The threat came from Newry, a border town 35 miles south of Belfast, where local IRA leaders charged that the British Army broke the truce yesterday by searching a church and several homes for 12 escaped IRA prisoners.

A statement issued by the Newry unit said that it considered the cease-fire ended. As a result, it said, the IRA "reserved the right to take whatever military action they feel necessary."

But a spokesman for the IRA's Belfast brigade, the outlawed organization's main body in Northern Ireland, denied that the truce which began Feb. 10 was finished.

"We are investigating the case," he said. "But at this moment, there is no change in the existing cease-fire arrangement. No one in the republican movement has the authority to end the truce unilaterally without authority from the Command Council."

The British government's Northern Ireland Office said that the subject of the raids had been raised at the Newry "incident center," one of eight offices set up in the province last month to record alleged cease-fire violations.

Raids on private homes and buildings by the British Army were virtually eliminated last month as part of a tacit agreement with the IRA leading to the truce.

The troops moved into Newry cathedral yesterday afternoon following the escape from a local courthouse of 12 convicted IRA members who were facing new charges, including jailbreaking.

Soldiers also raided several homes known to belong to IRA sympathizers and detained 40 men, all of whom were released later.



Associated Press.

BIG MUSH—One of the 39 contestants in the 1,049-mile race from Anchorage to Nome across Alaska. The race started 10 days ago and first prize is $15,000.

Two 'Great Train Robbers' To Be Paroled Next Month

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters). —Two of the great train robbers, the gang that carried out the largest theft in British history nearly 13 years ago, will be released from jail on parole next month.

But Ronald (Buster) Edwards, who has served eight years of a 15-year sentence, and James White, halfway through an 18-year term, are unlikely to lead the police to any of the £2,-250,000 still missing.

When White was captured in 1966, he said that eluding a police search for three years had been like "doing my bird [jail sentence] on the outside." He helped the police recover £35,000 hidden in a trailer, but claimed he had been cheated out of the bulk of the £120,000 he was said to have received.

Edwards, who gave himself up after three years on the run, said at his trial: "I have nothing now." His share from the robbery had gone in blackmail payoffs to buy continued freedom, he said.

Proceeds 'Banked'

It was during the night of Aug. 8, 1963, that a 15-man gang stopped a Glasgow-to-London mail train and robbed it of more than £2,500,000 in old banknotes.

Seven of the 12 captured and tried the following year were jailed for 30 years, but only £300,000 of the haul was recovered.

Most of the proceeds of the robbery were lodged with underworld bankers as members of the gang were rounded up and jailed. There has been continued speculation that the money disappeared into the pockets of the "minders."

Bruce Reynolds, the last of the robbers to be tracked down and regarded as the leader of the gang, offered to pay back what remained of his share when he was caught in 1968. But by that time, he had only £7,000 left, deposited in a Mexico City bank, according to his lawyer.

Members of the gang received up to £150 000 for their part in the robbery. How much they will find still waiting for them on their release from prison is unknown. But some of those serving 30-year sentences may be paroled next year, and they, if not the police, will start a new search for the money.

Briton's Guard at Dieppe Told To Kill Him to Block Capture

LONDON, March 11 (Reuters). —Among the Allied troops who stormed ashore during the Dieppe raid in World War II was a young man with a special radar-related mission and an escort of 11 Canadian soldiers who were ordered to be prepared to shoot him.

The disclosure of the episode was made in a book which was published today. It quoted the attack's commander, Britain's Lord Mountbatten, as saying he was horrified when he learned years later of the secret orders given to the escort.

British Air Force Sgt. Jack Nissenthall, now a 57-year-old South African businessman, knew so much about radar that the 11 men, of the South Saskatchewan Regiment, were told to kill him rather than let him be captured by the Germans.

He survived, unlike most of his escort, but was not decorated and his story was not made public. The book quoted Lord Mountbatten as commenting: "If I had been told, he would most certainly have been decorated on the spot. To get him to do what he did and give him nothing is churlish."

'Green Beach'

"Green Beach," the title of the book by James Leasor, was the code name of one of the 16 Dieppe special objectives—the one Sgt. Nissenthall was approached about and for which he volunteered.

Mr. Nissenthall, a Jew from East London who was a top radar technician, was assigned to learn all he could about a German radar station at Dieppe. The escort was to kill him, if necessary, to prevent him from being captured and possibly being forced to reveal his extensive knowledge of cavity magnetron, an invention that had given Britain a big lead in radar technology.

The sergeant, who now runs an electronics business in Johannesburg under the name of Jack Nissen, raced from shelter to shelter up the beach, his Canadian escort following. Nine of them died before the day was over.

They could not reach the radar station, which was heavily defended, but Sgt. Nissenthall crawled close enough to cut some telephone wires, forcing the German radar operators to use radio transmission.

Monitored, Analyzed

The transmissions were monitored and analyzed. They revealed German radar secrets that made possible electronic jamming which eventually cleared the way for heavy British Air Force raids, the book said.

The attack on Dieppe, France, was launched on Aug. 19, 1942, by about 7,000 troops, mainly Canadians and some British and French Commandos and U.S. Rangers.

It is generally regarded as having been a rehearsal for the 1944 Normandy invasion, a "reconnaissance in force," as some historians have put it. The attackers withdrew after a day, leaving 907 dead and 1,840 prisoners.

Lord Mountbatten was told by Mr. Leasor of the escort's orders 32 years after they were issued.

"If I had been aware of the orders given to the escort to shoot him rather than let him be captured, I would have canceled them immediately," Mr. Leasor quotes Lord Mountbatten as saying.

Spanish Prison Is Said To Foil Breakout by 10

BURGOS, Spain, March 11 (UPI).—Prison guards at the penitentiary here quelled a mutiny and escape attempt Saturday by about 10 inmates, including several political prisoners, the Europa Press news agency reported today.

The prisoners, including at least one armed with a gun, overpowered the chief guard and an assistant and took over a prison wing, the report said. But other guards blocked all entrances, and the prisoners surrendered peacefully after prolonged negotiations, Europa Press said. It did not mention casualties.

Japan Boosts Purchases of Chinese Oil

A Step in Movemen To Closer Relations

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, March 11 (NYT).— a move that has more politi than economic impact, a J anese importer has signed a c tract that will double oil p chases from China this year was disclosed yesterday.

Sources in the Japan-Ch Oil Import Council said Ryutaro Hasegawa, the cou president, signed a contract Peking over the weekend will bring imports from Chin 58 million barrels this year.

The oil has a low sulphur c tent, which means it causes pollution, and is priced at $ a barrel, slightly less than a parable crude petroleum from Middle East. Chinese oil h the Japanese government achieve a diversity of suppl but it will account for onl per cent of supplies this year.

More important, the coni is another step toward closer lations with Peking and a from Moscow. Officials said Premier Takeo Miki's governm was leaning toward China rat than the Soviet Union for po ical, economic and security sons. The Japanese seem to no threat from China but perceive a potential threat fr the Soviet Union.

Soviet Blunders Seen

The change in policy appe to have come about less Tokyo's initiative than on th of Peking and Moscow. has been courting Japanese fa against the other, but the C nese have been more conciliat while the Russians have appa ently blundered in some areas.

In any case Mr. Miki has d tinctly shifted from the posit adopted by his predecessor, K kuei Tanaka, in a move th marks the first major foreig policy effort by the three-mont old Miki government.

Japanese officials and oth foreign-affairs specialists sa however, that Tokyo's maneuve ing room was limited. They sa that Japan did not want to g too close to either side and po sibly be dragged into the Sovie Chinese conflict. Moreover, Mo cow and Peking have partisan in Japan's domestic politics wh will attack Mr. Miki's govern ment should it lean too far t one side.

American officials said they were not concerned about the new Japanese posture but were watching to see whether it af fected Secretary of State Henr Kissinger's concept of the balanc of power in Asia. The U.S. De fense Department's recent annu report put particular emphasis o possible conflicts in northeaste Asia, where the interests of the United States, the Soviet Uni China and Japan converge. Ho ever, no one has openly sugge ed that a strong tieup of Ja anese industry, technology finance with Chinese manpow is in sight.

Japan and China restored di lomatic relations in Septemb 1972, in a move welcomed by t Japanese.

Since then, there has been steady careful building of re tions.

An agreement last Septemb provided for aviation links b tween Peking and Tokyo; a mu time agreement followed in N vember. A fisheries agreeme is being negotiated and simil pacts are reported to be in t offing.

The most important agreeme is a treaty of peace and frien ship, also under negotiation. T main obstacle, according to Ja anese officials, is that China i sists on a provision opposing "hegemony" of a third power Asia. The Japanese see that aimed at the Soviet Union a are reluctant to be so explicit

Afghan Presiden Criticizes U.S. Arms to Pakistan

NEW DELHI, March 11 (AP). President Mohammad Daoud Afghanistan yesterday turned dinner toast here into a denu ciation of the United States agreeing to resume arms supp to Pakistan.

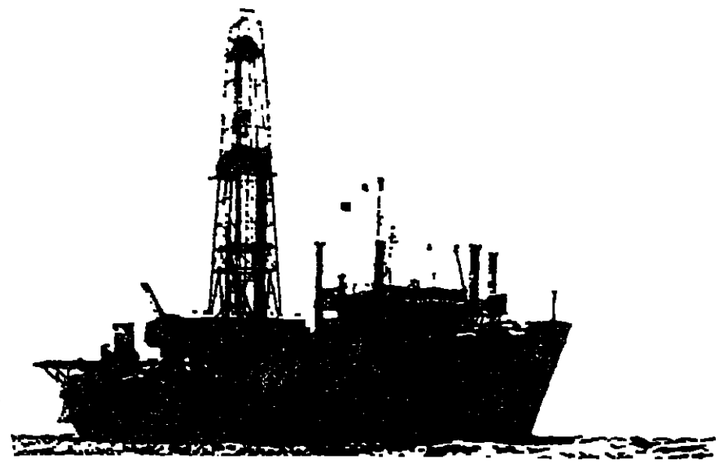
Mr. Daoud, whose landlock mountain country receives nea all its military equipment fr the Soviet Union, said the end the American arms embargo h caused "grave concern to t people and government of A ghanistan.

"It will lead to imbalance the region and promote an arm ments race and will create additional threat to peace in t region," he said at a banq given in his honor by Presid Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed.

Swedes Hold Suspect In Hague Terrorism

TOKYO, March 11 (UPI).—O of two suspected Japanese radic arrested in Stockholm last we is believed to be one of the thr Japanese Red Army guerril who raided the French Embas in The Hague in September, t police said today.

They said the Swedish pol identified the youth as Ni Nishikawa, 25. He and the oth Japanese, who carried false pa ports, were arrested Wednesd while photographing the entra ing a building housing the embas sies of six countries—Ja Somalia, Uruguay, Austria, Ic land and Bangladesh.



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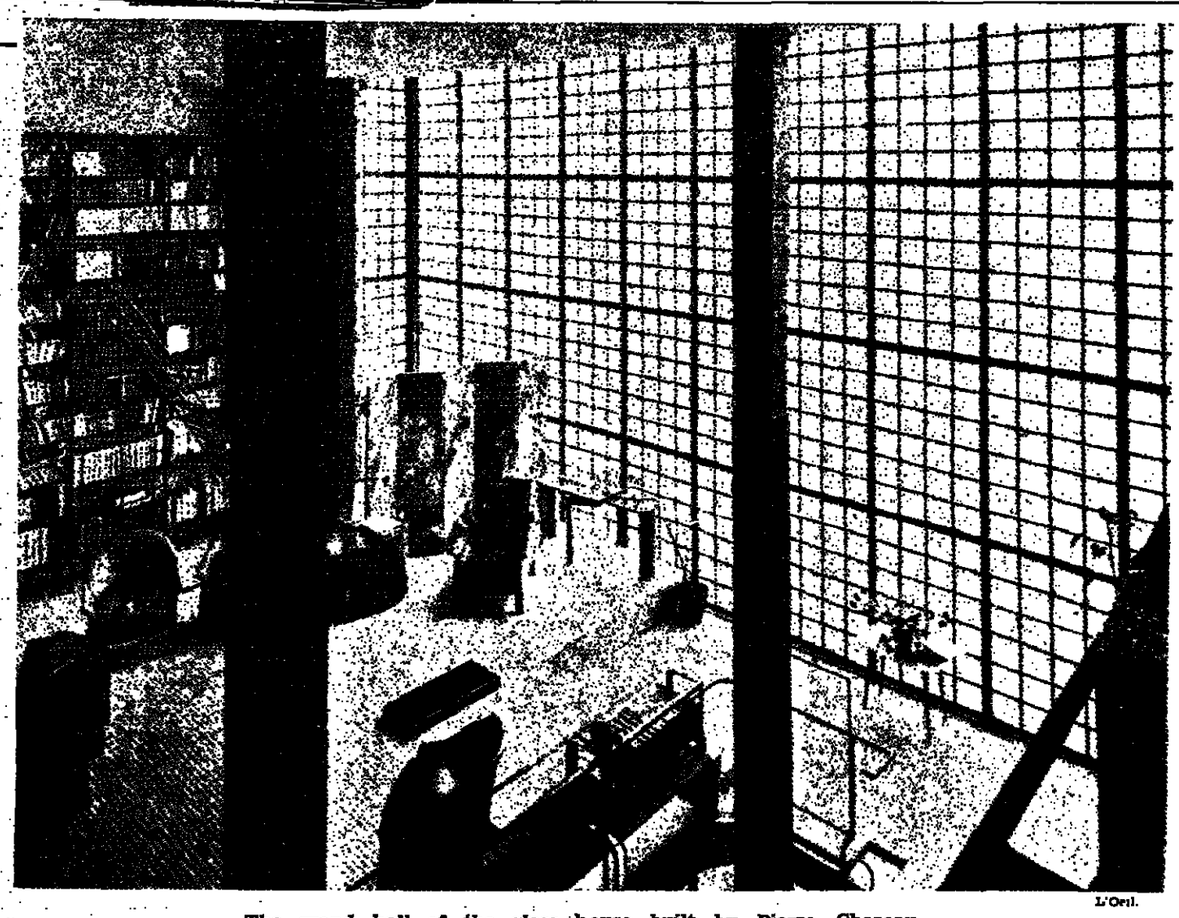
The House Of Glass

By Susan Heller Anderson

PARIS (IHT).—Pierre Chareau's name is not exactly a household word. Yet he created a Paris household that is a blend of beauty and function, an architectural triumph in a town loaded with them.

Constructed between 1927 and 1931, Chareau's *maison de verre* was built for Dr. and Mrs. Jean Dalsace, an art-loving couple who played a central role in the architect's career. When the Dalsaces bought a broken-down 18th-century townhouse on the Rue Saint-Guillaume, Chareau was commissioned to replace the old building with a modern structure. Complicating matters were two old women firmly ensconced in the top floor apartment. Protected by law from being tossed out, they forced Chareau to build his house under them.

The architect supported the upper levels with metal legs that could be removed when the women finally left. Later, Mrs. Dalsace refused to tear down the underpinnings, and the vertical elements in the photograph show these beams, with their exposed rivets, slashing through the vast space of the living area.



L'Oeil.

The grand hall of the glass house built by Pierre Chareau.

The Site

Taking advantage of the light that circulates around the site from the courtyard and the spacious rear garden, Chareau wrapped the house in a translucent glass skin. Made by Saint Gobain, the glass squares dotted with slightly concave lenses allow maximum light and complete privacy. At night, the house is spectacularly lit by theater spotlights mounted on metal columns outside and aimed at the glass walls. This artificial light is diffused through the lenses and, inside, resembles daylight.

As late as 1929 when the house was under construction, St. Gobain refused to guarantee the weatherproof qualities of the glass. That the Dalsaces let Chareau proceed with untested materials is proof of the unusual relationship that must have existed between them. Chareau's close collaborator, Dutch architect Bernard Bijvoët, confirms that there never were any proper working drawings prepared for the clients.

House's Heart

Although the façade is interesting enough, the house's major attraction is the interior. Chareau telescoped three levels into the space where two had previously existed and came up with a plan that is admirable for its flexibility. The ground floor medical offices comprised a system of sliding doors and dressing room walls that permitted the patient to pass through the examining rooms without being seen by other patients. The doctor could climb into the living quarters directly from his office to a second-level study, where a mobile stairway mounts to the master bedroom. The stairs can then be pulled up and flush into the ceiling, like a ship's ladder. For a breath of fresh air, the doctor could leave his office through a copper door opening directly onto the large garden, landscaped by Chareau. "The house's heart is in its grand hall," a spectacular stage on which concerts, lectures and parties were held by the Dalsaces. The glass wall (in the photo) is the courtyard façade of the building. The side wall, a floor-to-ceiling bookcase, is fitted with a skeletal ladder that traverses the wall on a single bent metal tube.

Interior walls and partitions are sometimes glass, sometimes pierced metal, giving the illusion of translucent membranes within the glass skin. Throughout, the interplay of light, dark metal and space results in a muted openness that is snug and soft.

All original materials were custom-made and are difficult to replace. Doors slide in polished wood grooves. Glass windows on the garden slip down into the walls like train windows. Not long ago, when one sprung a leak, it was discovered that the window joints were made of leather.

To art historian Donald Karsham, the *maison de verre* is "the summation of the use of metal and glass in the '20s." Karsham explained, "Chareau explored the various textures and reflectiveness of glass to the ultimate, from semi-opaque to completely transparent and all shades of translucency in between. With black tubular metal, he's created calligraphy in space. The pierced screens give a filigree effect that relieves the brutal look of strip metal."

Already established as a furniture designer, Chareau did the house's elegant furnishings in extravagant woods, lacquered leather and unusual metal. Upholstery was designed by artist Jean Lurçat, who did a tapestry and large screen, as well. Hélène Henry, the outstanding fabric designer of the day, wove all the draperies and furniture coverings.

Originality

Perhaps the greatest originality of the house is the refusal to hide the bones and guts of the structure. Fuse boxes and metal tubes containing electrical wiring are not camouflaged, and lighting control panels and plugs are in the open. In the photo, the black rectangle in the floor is a forced-air heating duct that Chareau could have easily covered. But this austerity has kept the house young and is a rugged contrast to the highly decorated furniture. "The house is virile," remarked Karsham.

Considered a curiosity piece by the press, the glass house was criticized as being too utopian. In 1933, Architecture d'Aujourd'hui wrote, "It is not possible for 20th-century men to spend their days . . . in a glass box, among randomly placed columns with their rivets exposed, in a laboratory open on all sides . . . to receive the roast beef on a suspended wagon, to enter one's bedroom via a mobile ladder."

The relationship between the glass house and traditional architecture of the day is fuzzy. Bijvoët was influenced by Le Corbusier, while Chareau was not. He was, however, one of the founders of the Union des Artistes Modernes, which included Lurçat, Jacques Lipshitz and many cubist painters. An ardent music lover, he admired Debussy and, according to architect René Herbst, he sat through the composer's opera, "Pelléas et Mélisande," more than 14 times.

In United States

Forced by the war to leave France in 1939, Chareau emigrated to the United States where he never felt quite at home. In the early '40s, he created a house for American painter Robert Motherwell from an Army surplus quonset hut, more sophisticated materials being scarce at the time. Later, he did two private homes, one with but a single room. He died in Easthampton, N.Y., in 1960.

Sadly, the house, still in Dalsace family hands, has not exerted an influence on succeeding generations, possibly because of its inaccessibility. Aside from some photos in chic magazines, the only critical study was done 10 years ago and published in 1969 by an obscure American architectural journal. Yvonne Brunhammer, curator of the Musée des Arts Décoratifs, acknowledges, "There is plenty of work yet to be done on Chareau."

"His standing is not nearly as high as he deserves," stated Karsham. "But nothing is being done to assure his place in art history." As Chareau's one complete work of art, this tour-de-force glass house virtually made his reputation in the '30s. Ironically, at a time when interest in Art Déco is at its peak, Chareau seems destined to slip into obscurity in the shadows of the St.-Guillaume courtyard.

MUSIC IN ITALY

Unusual Night With Weber-Mahler

By William Weaver

TURIN (IHT).—When Carl Maria von Weber died in 1826, he left unfinished a comic opera, "Die Drei Pintos," a Spanish story in three acts by Theodor Hell. The composer's widow gave the sketches to Meyerbeer, who kept them for 10 years, then admitted he didn't feel up to completing the opera. Weber's grandson, decades later, met the young conductor Gustav Mahler in Leipzig and showed him the incomplete work, which fired Mahler's imagination. The Weber-Mahler "Drei Pintos" was the great success of the 1888 season, and from Leipzig it moved to other German opera houses. Then it faded from the repertory.

The current revival at Turin's Teatro Regio is the first Italian production and one of the very few anywhere in this century. Prepared, translated and staged by Luigi Rognoni, the work proves musically enjoyable and historically fascinating. In 1888, Mahler and his publisher slyly refused to indicate which numbers of the score were his and which Weber's. Musicologists have since revealed the secret, but, to the naked ear, the work still sounds remarkably coherent and unified.

Invisible Stitching

Actually, Mahler's participation is a triumph of invisible stitching. From other works of Weber—cantatas, lieder and so on—he lifted music that fitted the needs of the singspiel's text. Mahler also orchestrated with an unusually light hand and there is really only one place—the entr'acte—where he allows himself some self-expression. This brief orchestral interlude has some real Mahlerian moments (especially the opening moderato with its prominent wind instruments), reminiscent of the First Symphony, which Mahler was working on at about the same time. The score, in any case, is full of lovely pages, despite the inadequate libretto.

The Turin cast was made up of opera buffa hands. Sesto Bruscantini was winningly gawky as the real Pinto, while tenors Ugo Benelli and Luigi Alva were engaging as the two young men who, for various reasons, assume the name (hence the title). Benelli's part—Don Gaston—is the longer and has some charming music, lyrical and spirited. He sang it well.

Long Aria

One of the finest pieces in the opera, however, is the long aria for Clarissa, a close relation of Agathe's aria in "Freischütz." Unfortunately, Gabriella Ravazzi's voice lacks the required body and sweetness. Bianca Maria Casoni, in the part of Laura, was much more enjoyable, though she had less to do.

Piero Bellugi conducted the first two acts with an implacable briskness, which often caused lack of unity between orchestra and singers (the chorus particularly seemed to be having difficulties). In the third act, nearly all Mahler and less substantial than the other two, Bellugi relaxed a bit. Paolo Bregni's simple sets and handsome costumes were a pleasure to see, and Rognoni's staging—except for a couple of excessive gags—was soundly traditional.

Fish Swim in Sydney

SYDNEY, March 11 (AP).—Fish from the harbor swam through city streets today as the heaviest rain in more than 30 years continued to batter the southeast Australian coast.

Bolshoi to Be Restored

MOSCOW, March 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union plans a renovation of the Bolshoi Theater for the 200th anniversary of the ballet and opera house next year, the newspaper Pravda has reported. The box seats will be reupholstered with real silk, the massive chandelier in the hall will be restored and the five galleries will be recoated with gold leaf, Pravda said.

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WAVERLEY ROOT

1 Million Words and the Aardvark

ARIS (IHT).—My projected "Food: an Informal Dictionary," from whose manuscript readers of this newspaper have been seeing extracts, is now 1,000 words long and I have not yet quite reached the halfway mark.

No publisher in his right mind would bring out a million-word book nowadays, given the present high cost of paper, printing and everything else that goes into the manufacture of a book. The whole manuscript will eventually end in the publisher's hands and it may be that it will appear posthumously, though this is a prospect in which I must admit I have only limited interest. The present probability is that only about 15 per cent of those words are going to appear between book covers.

So what gets left out? Obviously, the off-beat entries, the curious, rare, marginal or exotic items, which are not going to interest housewives rushing to their kitchens, but which seem to me among the most interesting items all the same, because of their oddity, if I may judge from the mail. The recent articles which have provoked the most correspondence have been those on chewing gum, clay and beavers, none of which are going to get into a 150,000-word book.

Here are a few more which will inevitably be crowded out

● **Cram-cram.** "As we were beginning to run out of provisions," French explorer Henri Lhôte wrote in *'Dans les campements Touaregs,'* Attemberg set himself to looking for anthills. Whenever we saw one, he opened it with heavy blows of his mattock and pulled out three or four handfuls of cram-cram which, at our camp that evening, he ground between a millstone and a Neolithic pestle that I had found in a pile of hippopotamus bones; we had again become prehistoric men."

What is cram-cram? As the Touaregs and other nomads of the Sahara Desert who eat it would be unlikely to tell you, it is *Cenchrus echinatus*, from the Greek *kenchros*, millet. A grass probably native to the Sudan, its edible grains are inconveniently enclosed in a bur which disseminates the seeds by attaching itself to the hair of passing animals, including human beings, by means of spines so venomous that they cause sharp pain when they penetrate the skin, as they are particularly likely to do when picked up on sandals.

Desert nomads in cram-cram country always carry a pair of small pincers, called *mongasch*, to pull out the spines when they are impaled. Ants hoard cram-cram burs in their anthills, where the thorns wilt into relative harmlessness, making it possible to raid them with impunity—a good thing to know if you should happen to find yourself in the Sahara, where food is scanty. The addition of an ant or two to one's ration has to be expected, but this is part of the pleasurable revenge afforded in attacking an enemy which, along with the termite and the fly, is a flail of the desert.

Cram-cram is a close relative of bur-grass *(Cenchrus tribuloides)*, eaten with relish by grazing animals when it is young, before the burs have developed; they abandon it abruptly as soon as the spines form. Touaregs are braver.

● **Aardvark.** When I first launched upon the work of compiling a food dictionary, I told myself, brashly, "This at least will be one alphabetically arranged book which doesn't start with 'aardvark.'" I was wrong. The aardvark, I have discovered, is eaten in tropical Africa. Since its name means (in Afrikaans, the language the Boers carved out of Dutch), "earth pig," this might seem natural enough, but the aardvark bears no relationship to the pig, except that they are both mammals. It is, of course, an anteater, more accurately called the Cape-anteater or ant bear, and is accordingly armed with strong claws to rip open the high solid African anthills, and an extensible tongue to lap up their inhabitants. It is found everywhere in Africa south of the Sahara. I have no idea how it tastes.

The aardwolf inhabits southern and tropical Africa too, is an anteater too (if you include termites with ants) and is eaten too, by natives in South Africa. It is no more a wolf than the aardvark is a pig. I don't know how the aardwolf tastes either.

(c) *1975 by Waverley Root.*

Road Toll Down

BONN, March 11 (UPI).—The number of West German highway fatalities in 1974 was 14,590, down 10.5 per cent from 1973. The number of injured dropped 8.5 per cent to 446,912, the Federal Transport Ministry reported.

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Page 6— Wednesday, March 12, 1975 • •

The Stakes in Cambodia

It is becoming increasingly probable that Congress will not accept President Ford's appeal for further military aid to Cambodia —and that, if the opinion polls are accurate, the American people endorse this stand. Congress no longer seems inclined to accept the administration contention that the U.S. stakes in Cambodia are its credibility as an ally or its responsibility for the present state of affairs there. Rather, it seems inclined toward the belief that all the United States can or should do is to seek to cushion the collapse of the present Cambodian government by some kind of surrender agreement which will prevent a mass slaughter of the defeated.

That is the very clear point of recommendations by a number of Democratic senators, in which the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott, has now joined, that Marshal Lon Nol resign as head of the government, so that persons more acceptable to the Khmer Rouge might negotiate for a truce and safeguards for the refugees who have fled to the neighborhood of Phnom Penh.

Lon Nol is in fact shaking up his military command and civilian administration. But it is doubtful whether this will satisfy Congress, much less the Khmer Rouge. In fact, it is questionable whether any action by Lon Nol, including his resignation, would meet the will of an enemy that seems driving toward unconditional surrender.

No one can be absolutely sure of this, considering the fact that the Khmer Rouge leadership is shrouded in mystery. Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said that compromise is unacceptable—but is he, in fact, a credible spokesman for the forces battling Lon Nol? There have been complaints that the United States has not tried hard enough to find someone to negotiate with over Cambodia, but where is it to look? Peking might seem to be the best place to start such a search, but the Chinese could always say that the Khmer Rouge was an indigenous movement whose leaders were to be found on the amorphous battlefield.

So, by narrowing U.S. interest in Cambodia to the terms of surrender, Congress has not moved into an area much more promising than that provided by the administration. The issue remains what it has been for some time: Without further U.S. military assistance, the doom of the Lon Nol government will be swift and conclusive. With it, there is at best a 50-50 chance (and that is an optimistic appraisal) that it could survive until the rains brought some lessening of the fighting. The matter is then a question of how many more would die under either approach, whether in continued fighting or by massacre in defeat. It is an ugly choice. But the United States could just possibly mobilize enough opinion outside Cambodia to limit the blood-letting during a Khmer Rouge takeover, on terms however severe. A capture of Phnom Penh by naked force, on the other hand, might well mean a monumental human tragedy, and even if the government endured into the rains, the casualties might be just as high, and the results no more favorable.

Thai Setback

The defeat after eight days of Thailand's first government installed by parliamentary process since World War II now appears likely to bring to power the conservative groups that backed the military dictatorship ousted by student riots only 17 months ago.

The minority coalition formed by Premier Seni Pramoj, 69, was doomed in advance by the outcome of the Jan. 26 election. It returned 22 parties to the 269-seat parliament with about 40 per cent of the seats going to civilian center parties, another 40 per cent to four conservative military-led groups and the remainder to splinter parties.

Mr. Seni included one military group in his coalition and made a last-minute bid for Socialist support by reversing position and pledging to seek American military withdrawal from Thailand within 18 months. But the leftists turned him down and he was defeated.

The military parties now will need civilian support and reportedly are offering the premiership to Mr. Seni's estranged younger brother, Kukrit Pramoj, leader of a smaller center party and editor of Bangkok's leading newspaper. With an eye on Cambodia as well as domestic politics, the new coalition is also talking of seeking American withdrawal—in as little as 12 months—but only after establishing relations with Peking and obtaining great power guarantees of Southeast Asian neutrality. That may not prove easy.

Still to be heard from are the students who rebelled against four decades of military rule in October, 1973. Mr. Seni, as head of the biggest single party and for three decades the leader of the only organized opposition to Thailand's military rulers, was their hope. His failure to unite a majority coalition leaves no alternative to a military-led grouping in parliament except new elections, which all parties oppose at this point.

It is too early to write off Thailand's democratic experiment. But the military-civilian coalition now shaping up, even if it abides by the new constitution and the parliamentary process, is hardly the brave new world the Thais thought they had won.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SSTs to the U.S.?

The advocates of supersonic aviation are nothing if not persistent. Four years ago, the House and Senate after wide public controversy voted down any further expenditure for an American-built supersonic transport.

A combination of three arguments proved compelling:

- The plane was a prestige project that would almost certainly never generate sufficient revenue to defray the huge development costs.
- When flown at supersonic speed, the plane would painfully increase the level of noise.
- Most ominously, fleets of SSTs in regular service might irreversibly alter the chemical composition of the ozone, permitting many more of the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays to reach earth and having unpredictable effects on the life-sustaining ecology of the stratosphere.

Notwithstanding this decision by the Congress, the Federal Aviation Agency—with the timid acquiescence of the environmental protection agency—has just recommended allowing the Concorde, the Anglo-French supersonic airliner, to begin four regular flights a day from Western Europe to Kennedy Airport in New York and two a day to Dulles Airport near Washington, D.C.

The FAA admits SSTs are noisy but argues that they are only somewhat noisier than ordinary planes. It admits that fleets of SSTs could produce dangerous atmospheric effects but argues that six flights a day are too few to do much harm.

However, once the FAA wins this initial battle for six daily flights, it will be relatively easy to increase them. The Soviet Union, which has developed its own SST, may soon be requesting approval to use it on the Moscow-to-New York route. If granted to the British and the French, how in the name of détente could a Russian request be turned down? The pressures to have the government finance an American SST will revive all over again.

Saving two-and-one-half hours on the flight to Europe and equivalent amounts of time on other routes cannot possibly justify the excruciating noise of these planes or the incalculable damage they may do to the stratosphere, that precious envelop of air that helps make life possible on this planet.

The Port Authority can bar the Concorde from Kennedy Airport. It should promptly do so, while Congress and the public make clear to the FAA that it should bar these planes from Dulles as well.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Raid on Tel Aviv

The coincidence is obvious between the spectacular raid of Palestinian commandos on Tel Aviv and the resumption of the Kissinger mission to the Middle East. . . It is not certain that this action will set off once again, irremediably, the mechanism of violence in the Middle East and force President Sadat to give up the broad lines of an agreement that he already seems to have accepted. But once more the blocking power of the Palestinians has been shown, against the Israelis and the Arab world alike.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1900

CONSTANTINOPLE—A decree issued by the Czar ordered the rapid mobilization of the Russian Army and Navy reserves. This movement appears to have as its objective India and the north of Asia Minor. The sailors of a number of Russian ships in the Black Sea have been called up for the reserve and the Russian cruiser Tchernomoretz, stationed here, has received orders to hold itself in readiness.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1925

WASHINGTON—Business conditions in the United States were never more favorable than at present, declared Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover today. Mr. Hoover reviewed the conditions of the past few months, emphasizing in particular the stock boom. In regard to the prospects for the future, he predicted a reasonable stability for the rest of the year, with a boom nor a slump in trade.



'Fuel.'

The Kurds Have No Friends

By C. L. Sulzberger

TEHRAN—"Nothing," Voltaire tells us, "is more annoying than to be obscurely hanged," and it is this fate, symbolically speaking, that has just overtaken the rebellious Kurds of Iraq for the umpteenth time in incredibly ancient history.

Last week at an oil producers' summit meeting in Algiers, the Shah of Iran and Saddam Hussein, Iraq's new strongman, crowned a quiet bilateral negotiation fostered by Algerian diplomacy with the announcement that their mutual hostility had ended. Iraq conceded to Iran rights along the east bank of the Shatt al Arab River that are exceptionally important to Iran's economy. In exchange, Iran guaranteed to cease giving logistical, artillery and other support to the Kurdish revolution led by Gen. Mustafa Barzani in the northeastern portion of neighboring Iraq.

All Comers

The Kurds have been fighting all comers for 4,000 years. Classical history knew them as the Medes. When Xenophon's "ten thousand" fought their way northward to the Black Sea, they had to hack their path through Kurdish flesh.

Xenophon recalled in his "Anabasis" that the Greeks "had been seven days passing through the country of the Kurds, fighting all the time, and they had suffered worse things at the hands of the Kurds than all that the king of Persia and his general Tissaphernes could do to them."

Yet somehow, although they have retained the same mountain homeland since recorded time began and have produced their share of outstanding men, including Saladdin, history has always passed them by. Today there are some 2 million Kurds in Iraq, more than 5 million in Turkey, 4 million in Iran, 200,000 in the Soviet Union and 300,000 in Syria. Yet the concept of the nation state has eluded them.

They have had momentary mini-kingdoms and feudal fiefdoms; traditions, pride and poets. The 10th-century Termuki wrote: "When I perceive the springs and the women of my country, I think I have already entered into the promised land."

In 1920, after World War I, the Treaty of Sèvres provided immediate autonomy for "the predominantly Kurdish areas," and subsequent independence. But the treaty promptly became a dead letter. In Turkey, where most of them live, "Kurds" are not even recognized and are called "mountain Turks."

The anomaly is particularly striking in this age of rampant nationalism. Racially, linguistically, traditionally there is no such thing, for example, as a "Burundian," a "Maldivian" or even a "Cypriot" (as both Greek-speakers and Turkish-speakers on that unhappy island will admit). But there are more than 12 million Kurds and they have no country.

Nevertheless, on and off for decades, the Kurds have renewed their craving for a place in the political sun. They have fought in Turkey, Iran and Iraq. Yet they never manage to coordinate their aspirations at any one time in areas they inhabit. Barzani's own tribe, now fighting a large and exceedingly well-equipped Baghdad force, is by no means a majority even in Iraq.

Not Adroit

The Kurds have never been adroit at presenting their case. Relatively few foreign journalists have visited Barzani. In fact, I was on my way there for a prearranged rendezvous with him when the Iran-Iraq agreement was announced and my visit was blocked. This country has abruptly ceased helping Barzani against an ever-encroaching Iraqi force that has drawn an iron ring around the rebels and decided not, this winter, to pull back to comfortable bases as in the past.

Like many little peoples in this cynical world, the Kurds were—and are—a pawn among other nations. They served their purpose to the Shah, whose national interest was to consolidate Iran's position on the Shatt al Arab, not to sponsor a surrogate war in Iraq. The Iraqis proved glad to make concessions in order to get the tough Kurds off their backs and switch around their own forces, with their modern Soviet equipment, joining the Arab pressure against Israel.

For so long as Iranian-Iraqi peace prevails and the obvious weakness of Barzani ensues, the Middle East power balance will be appreciably affected. Baghdad has been quick to follow up its latest deal by another (there have been several) offer of amnesty to the rebels.

And once again, in their freezing caves pocked in the mountains west of the Iranian border, the dour insurgents, shelled, bombed and rocketed to death, must reflect on one of their oldest proverbs: "The Kurds have no friends."

No Fun Nohow!

Toll of Depression

By John Cogley

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—There are certain advantages (though not many) in having lived through more decades than one wants to be reminded of. One of them is now being enjoyed by people in their 50s and above. It is the knowledge that another depression would be no fun.

It was not just deprivation. Everyone still agrees that that would be bad. But, from tinted memories, books and television are now painting pictures of sharing and human warmth that are just not true. There was, to be sure, a certain amount of special camaraderie that we could all use in these days of widespread indifference. But there was even more reason to be brutally self-concerned and selfish—and most people were.

If you knew about a job that was miraculously open, you kept the news to yourself or passed it on only to close relatives or friends. If you were in a supervisory position, you practically demanded perfection from your underlings. There were, of course, many others eager to take their places, and they knew it as well as you.

Unemployed

If you were a member of a minority group, you were never allowed to forget it. First of all, there was the matter of employment. Unless you were specially trained or obviously out of the ordinary, you were probably quite unemployed.

When there are just so many jobs to go around, they go to the dominant group, which is willing to do harder and more unpleasant work than it would otherwise. Then, if you are among the outs, through one of the mysteries of racism, you will probably be blamed for the whole thing.

In any case, people are in no mood to hear about extending democracy to those who don't fully share in it.

In the last depression, Socialism and Communism were somewhat appealing because they were largely untried and capitalism was quite unreformed. Now it is hard to tell the difference between the United States and the Soviet Union (their common technology being more striking than their systems of reward) and even Barry Goldwater does not talk about abolishing Social Security.

In a new depression there would be social agitators, of course, but their pickings would probably be lean. We have generally learned through the agony of World War II, what Men on White Horses turn out to be, and the clearest political system at present is murky at best.

Nowadays the great new idea in politics usually comes by default. For instance, the failures of our traditional two-party system are leading not to a third party but to a no-party, a political coalition of sorts. But the new gathering is not being put forth as a daring new idea in politics but as a reaction to the earlier disappointments. It is not just that the old loyalties and affiliations have broken down and the time has come for new ones to take their place; most people are now convinced that the new will turn out to be as fruitless as the old.

So if you have a new religion or a still unspoken Great Message, don't count on a depression to smooth your path. Radical social change takes place in periods of relative prosperity, anyway. By the 1960s, for instance, we were ready to hear the message that a few people had been preaching, fruitlessly it turned out, during the 1930s. It was later preached again by the young, who had known neither depression nor war.

Human Terms

Depression takes its toll in very human terms above all. It is not just a matter of hamburger instead of filet mignon or plastic rather than the real thing. It is a question of the young preparing for God-knows-what or wasting the best years of their lives in idleness. It is a question of the middle-aged being frustrated by their inability to meet the needs of either those whom they were depending upon to succeed them or those who went before. It is a question of the old who are often called upon to share their lifelong savings with their children and grandchildren. Depression inevitably means rancor and suspicion between relatives and neighbors. Frustration, disappointment and idleness do that sort of thing.

I don't say that depression changes human nature. Rather, it puts a strain on it that cannot be avoided. The glowing pictures we now see of depression days on television are false. Youth is good, no matter what conditions it comes under. Youth remembered is heaven. But it is better to recall days of wine and roses. And don't let anyone tell you any different.

John Cogley is associated with the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Missing From Ford's Program

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Concerning the charge that the Ford administration really doesn't have a coherent energy policy, a few observations:

1. It is wickedly complicated. Indeed, the Speaker of the House, Carl Albert, D-Okla., asked recently some questions about it, showed himself entirely ignorant of its constituent parts. This is a little bit the fault of the Speaker of the House, who should have done his homework; but also a little bit the fault of the plan, which is a little like one of those tax reforms which are understood only after some scholar at Harvard retires from active pedagogy to write a book about it.

2. The idea of a tariff, imposed by President Ford, and scheduled to be doubled, and then tripled, in succeeding months, does indeed have the uniform effect of increasing the price of imported oil. But right away there is a dislocation. If the supply of domestic oil were infinitely flexible, a tariff on imported oil would result, simply, in a rise in the production of domestic oil.

But this cannot happen for two reasons. The first is geological: It takes time to find the stuff, and anyway, we can't be all that certain that it is there in the interstices of the Great American Underground until we actually find it. The second is that there are artificial price controls on various petroleum commodities, e.g., gas and old oil, with the result that the artificial tensions discourage enterprise. If Saudi Arabian oil is going to rise from $11 to $14 in three months, then there should be a rise (not exactly commensurate) in local oil. For political reasons, this obvious complement is having a hard time getting through Congress.

3. An entirely unexamined reason for the sluggish search for oil is the casual disregard of contracts by sovereign states. It is said that in a matter of a very few years there will be no major independent oil producers: They will all be nationalized. It would not be surprising. Recently, the relevant congressional committees have passed an end to the oil depletion allowance. But mind you, not an end to the depletion allowance on oil discovered from this date on. An end to the oil depletion allowance for old oil too, notwithstanding that that oil, or much of it, was discovered by investors lured by the prospects of oil depletion allowances.

Abroad, it has become positively unchic to stand by the word of one's government. The minute the independent producers hit oil in quantity in the North Sea, the Labor government set about to change the terms of the published agreements. Indeed, the government went so far that many producers announced they simply could not afford to develop these fields. There followed a hectic interchange of blackmail and inducements: but of course the government got the better of it. No one seemed to think it in any way relevant to ask what is the residual meaning, between a government and a corporation, of a contract.

4. Mr. Ford's general tariff lacks precisely the targeting feature it needs. We have certain quarrels with, say, Venezuela, Indonesia and Nigeria. But these are not states that have banded together to attempt to write U.S. foreign policy. They are members of the cartel dominated by the Persian Gulf states, but they are most easily detached from that cartel.

Political Levy

We need not a general tariff, but a customized tariff. Not one that mentions target countries by name, but one that precisely discriminates against those oil-exporting nations that most greatly abuse their capacity to gouge. If the world price of oil is (let us accept the figure $7), then Saudi Arabian oil at $11 is $4 overpriced. The political levy, one might call it. Very well, slap a $4 political tariff on Saudi Arabian oil. If Nigerian oil is being sold to us at $9, or $2 high, slap on a $2 tariff.

That way the forces of the market and the requirements of policy become congruent. And an exporting nation that prices itself out of the U.S. market is doing so largely by its own hand. It should not be long before the other great importing nations, finding the device most useful in fracturing the cartel, adopt similar tariff plans.

Letters

U.S. Vote Abroad

Hearings on the Overseas Citizens Voting Rights Act of 1975 (H.R. 3211) were held Feb. 25 and 26 before the House Subcommittee on Elections and Privileges. The bill must now be reported to the House Administration Committee and then to the floor for a vote.

During the hearings, Reps. John Dent, D-Pa., and Charles Wiggens, R-Calif., both expressed reservations, asking if overseas citizens should be allowed to vote for senators and representatives: "Do they really care about voting in congressional elections?" "How can they be expected to know enough about the candidates to cast an intelligent ballot?"

So that they and all congressmen will know that overseas citizens are determined to gain their constitutional right to franchise, the Association of American Residents Overseas is launching Operation Tea Bag. Copies of a poster-letter are being sent this week to American organizations all over Europe—to the Chambers of Commerce, to the member clubs of the Federation of Americans Women's Clubs Overseas, to the local Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties and the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting. Ask these organizations for your copy—or write to AARO, 9 Ave. Franklin Roosevelt, Paris 75008.

If you cannot get one, make up your own. The text is simple. "In 1773 there was a tea party because of no representation. In 1975 you receive this 'Tea Bag,' asking your support of H.R. 3211—so that in 1976 I will be able to vote for you!"

Attach a tea bag and send copies to any or all members of the House Administration Committee, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. But especially to the Committee Chairman, Rep Wayne L. Hays, D-Ohio. Add your name and address and name your home state, and any other remarks which may be pertinent to your own situation, such as the difficulties you may have encountered in obtaining an absentee ballot.

And soon, all Americans, whether at home or abroad, will be able to fully share in the political life of their country.

PHYLLIS MICHAUX,
Vice-President, AARO.
Paris.

Arab Blacklist

In the IHT of Feb. 27 you report that President Ford said that Arab blacklisting of firms which deal with Israel "is totally contrary to the American tradition and repugnant to American principles." This is a strange statement.

It is official American policy to prohibit trade with, and to place economic and other sanctions (boycotts) and pressures on particular business dealings with a large part of the world such as the Soviet Union, China, East Europe, under the concept of self-defense—even in peacetime.

The Arab sanctions are a lot more justified. They are measures of self-defense against Jewish and non-Jewish supporters of Israel—an aggressor—at a time of war.

ALI MOHAMMED.
Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

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BUSINESS

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FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1975

erman Surplus Drops, ·ench Trade in Deficit

NKFURT, March 11 (AP-West Germany's basic e-of-payments surplus de- in January to 944 million he marks from 2.709 bil- D.M. in December and illion D.M. a year earlier. released by the Bun- k showed today.

basic balance reflects long- apital transactions and the t account.

country posted a net out- f 881 million D.M. in long- capital, against deficits of billion D.M. in December 11 million D.M. a year . As previously announced, January current account, ing of merchandise and le trade plus transfer pay- had a surplus of 1.925 D.M. against surpluses of billion D.M. a month ear- lier and 1.551 billion D.M. a year earlier.

The short-term capital account showed a surplus of 581 million D.M. versus deficits of 706 million D.M. a month earlier and 6.178 billion D.M. a year earlier.

Germany's monetary reserves rose 1.64 billion D.M. in January, against drops of 7.607 billion D.M. a month earlier and 2.571 billion D.M. a year earlier.

French Gap Widens

PARIS, March 11 (AP-DJ).—France's current-account payments deficit for 1974 is provisionally estimated at 29.3 billion francs (about $6.93 billion), Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade said today. The minister, who was addressing a business luncheon, did not elaborate.

The figure is just under previous government estimates of a deficit of 30 billion Francs, and compares with a deficit of 3.002 billion francs in 1973.

The sharp increase is exclusively due to the oil import bill.

About 50 per cent of last year's current-account deficit was financed by medium and long-term borrowings on the international capital market.

This year France is expected to borrow the equivalent of 7 billion to 10 billion francs overseas to help finance an expected current-account deficit of 15 billion to 20 billion francs. International borrowings are also expected to continue in 1976.

The French planning board recently said that the country is likely to continue to have a current-account deficit through 1978 despite the recent substantial improvement in foreign trade.

K. Company Abandon uit in Italy

IDON, March 11 (AP-DJ). Ltd. said today it has in- the Italian government y the end of this month it to either sell or liquidate ney-losing Italian subsid- Voxson SpA.

Italian government is un- od to be considering what it should take regarding lectronics and entertain- firm.

the half year to Dec. 31, said Voxson's trading losses nterest costs amounted to £1.5 million. It said Vox- trading losses have con- into 1975.

son manufactures radio, d hi-fi equipment.

said the disposal or ation of Voxson will result terminal loss which it said ly to total about £10 mil- ut which, in the event of ost adverse circumstances, amount to £16 million.

loss will be written off as traordinary item in EMI's nts for the year ending 30.

I said it can no longer value usiness of Voxson as a going rn. It said it considers itself ted to meet "all proper ties" of Voxson and has nteed the repayment of all nk loans.

I acquired a 50-per-cent in- in Voxson in March, 1971, ater increased its holding to r cent.

ecent years, EMI said, Vox- as achieved little more than -even at operating profit Late in 1974, it said, busi- deteriorated rapidly as a recession developed in coupled with a high rate of ion.

ew U.S. Building Contracts ecline to a Four-Year Low

W YORK, March 11 (AP-New U.S. construction con- slipped in January to $5.1 , a four-year low and 13 ent behind the year-earlier of $5.85 billion, the F. W. e division of McGraw-Hill reported today.

Dodge index, a season- djusted figure that permits h-to-month comparisons of ruction contract value and 100 to reflect 1967 levels, neted to 175 in January. ndex peaked at 200 in Au- 1973, and has been in a e since later that year. In nber 1974, it was 175, up 154 in November.

e most significant change he construction scene in t months has been the weakening of nonresidential building," said George Christie, vice-president and chief economist of Dodge.

At $2.23 billion, nonresidential contracts were off 2 per cent from $2.27 billion in January 1974. But in the year-earlier month the level of nonresidential building was advancing, while this January it was declining from its peak in the fall of 1974, Dodge said.

"Virtually all of this cyclical swing in nonresidential building has been confined to industrial and commercial work," Mr. Christie said.

The biggest decline from January 1974 again came in housing. Residential construction contracts, at $1.55 billion, were off 30 per cent from the year-earlier $2.22 billion.

Mr. Christie said the next thing to look for in this sequence, however, is an upturn in housing "which is only a matter of a month or two away. Nonresidential building, however, is likely to continue its decline for several quarters and will rebound only after a more general recovery has taken hold in the economy."

Nonbuilding construction, the heavy construction of roads and utility plants, for example, dropped 4 per cent in January to $1.31 billion from $1.36 billion the year before.

Contracts for new electric generating plants and highway construction fell in January. Mr. Christie predicted, however, that highway construction will rebound quickly with the release of $2 billion in previously-impounded federal funds.

onomist Hits S. Proposal for l Floor Price

SHINGTON, March 11 (AP-A New York bank official oday that a long-term inter- nal floor price on oil, as sed by Secretary of State y Kissinger "would be a mis-

f Olsen, an economist of National City Bank, said ecession here and in other trial countries has reduced emand, forced reductions in uction and is putting down- pressure on prices.

told the Senate Foreign Rela- subcommittee on multina- f corporations that pressures roduction and price will con- , most likely through the quarter of this year when. id, "we expect the recession d."

asequently, he said, an agree- now on a floor price "may too high a price." It would better to wait through this d to see how the oil price s down," he said.

n. Clifford Case, R-N.J., called loor price "an absurdity." He that "nobody believes in it. e are basing policy on it."

U.S. Jobless 'Forecast' May Be Too Low

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT).—The most remarkable thing about President Ford's budget for fiscal 1976 was its economic assumptions—especially the outlook for unemployment for the years 1975 through 1980.

What the budget showed was that the Ford administration was "forecasting" an unemployment rate of 8.1 per cent for calendar year 1975 and 7.9 per cent for 1976 and was "projecting" unemployment rates of 7.5, 6.9, 6.2 and 5.5 per cent for 1977, 1978, 1979 and 1980, respectively.

There was an uproar in Congress, in the press and throughout the nation over the implication that the administration was satisfied to offer a program that assumed unemployment would average close to 8 per cent for the next three years and that the economy would not get back to full employment (whether defined as 4-per-cent unemployment or even as high as 5-per-cent unemployment) by the end of this decade.

President Ford promptly disagreed with the long-run pessimism implied by his own budget. Who, then, was responsible for such a dour picture of the job market for the next six years?

Alan Greenspan, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, allows that he saw the numbers but did not really get deeply involved in them.

Neither William Simon, secretary of the Treasury, nor Roy Ash, then director of the Office of Management and Budget, has stepped forward to claim responsibility or to defend the numbers. Herman Liebling, the chief Treasury economist, has told friends he was sick at the time the budget projections on unemployment were made.

Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, says he never saw the unemployment assumptions in the budget before they were published.

The fact is that there was a tremendous flap in the last couple of weeks before the fiscal 1976 budget came out over the unemployment forecast and projections.

Two weeks before the budget was to be published, in the first week of February, highly-placed government economists got wind that the January unemployment rate was going up much faster than they had assumed earlier. Instead of looking at an unemployment rate of around 7 per cent when the new budget came out, the nation would be looking at a January rate of 8 per cent or more.

So the Council of Economic Advisers jacked the unemployment rates up, not only for 1976 but for the entire string of years following. It was apparently too late to do an entire new analysis, with a whole new set of computerized assumptions, to get a more palatable set of unemployment numbers.

But the critical question is how good are the numbers on unemployment?

Given the fact that the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for January and February turned out to be 8.2 per cent, and unemployment is, almost beyond a doubt, still rising, the budget forecast that unemployment in 1975 would average only 8.1 per cent looks too low

If unemployment should reach a peak no higher than 9 per cent by midsummer, it would have to get back down to a rate of 7 per cent by the year's end in order to hit the Ford administration's estimate of 8.1 per cent for 1975 as a whole. That now seems highly improbable.

In a sense, the alarming numbers published in the President's budget have already performed the unintended political function of producing a more expansive fiscal policy in Congress—and one that the White House is willing to accept.

As Government Steps Up Spending on Public Works

Japan Money Supply Growth Increases to 15 Per Cent

TOKYO, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Japan's money supply expanded at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of about 15 per cent over the past two months after bottoming out at a rate close to 10 per cent in September-October 1974, Isamu Miyazaki, chief of research at the Economic Planning Agency, said today.

He attributed the faster pace of expansion to higher government outlays for public works projects. In February, such expenditures were 34 per cent above a year earlier and the growth rate in January was 39.6 per cent.

The Planning Agency's monthly economic report for March also noted that Treasury accounts with the Japanese public registered a 233.7-billion-yen ($817 million) surplus of payments over receipts in January, compared with a surplus of 32.5 billion yen in net receipts a year earlier. The turnaround was attributable to sluggish tax payments and to a large increase in central government grants to local authorities, the report said.

Another cause of the money supply increase has been the Bank of Japan's dollar support purchases on the Tokyo foreign exchange market.

Loan Demand Eases

While the availability of money has been easing considerably in recent months, the Planning Agency report said corporate demand for funds has tended to ease. It attributed this development to progress made by various industries in reducing swollen inventories and to a general reluctance of corporations to increasing costly borrowing at a time when profitability is under considerable pressure.

The cabinet-level economic council is scheduled to meet March 24 to reconsider government demand-management policies.

It is widely expected that a decision will be made at that meeting to accelerate government expenditures for public works projects in the fiscal year beginning April 1; to ease curbs on bank lending in the April-June period, especially for small business, housing and pollution-control projects, and probably to cut the official discount rate as well.

The Planning Agency set the stage for a new set of business stimulants by concluding in its March report that monetary and fiscal policy should be deployed in an "appropriate and flexible manner." Research chief Miyazaki, noting that industrial production in January was 18 per cent below a year earlier and 20 per cent below the peak level of November 1973, said that phrase means the authorities must be prepared to act promptly to prevent a further decline in final demand.

Dollar Declines In Low Volume

LONDON, March 11 (AP-DJ).—The dollar dropped against most major European currencies today in what one dealer described as very low volume.

The dollar fell to 2.23035 deutsche marks from 2.2350 yesterday, while against the Swiss franc it fell to 2.4705 from 2.4795 francs yesterday.

Meanwhile, gold rose to $178.50 an ounce bid, $179.50 offered, up $2.50 from a late quote yesterday.

Sterling rose sharply to $2.47665 from $2.40525.

Elsewhere, the dollar dropped sharply against the French franc to 4.1975 from 4.2325. It also fell against the Benelux currencies and the lira.

Mr. Miyazaki said the economic situation is characterized by sluggish business conditions, increasing unemployment, consumer and wholesale price stability, and a good state of equilibrium in the balance of payments.

He said public expenditure is the only strong element in the final demand picture. Corporate investment in new plant and equipment is exceptionally weak, consumer spending remains stagnant and exports are levelling off, albeit at a high level.

The research chief said that there are some signs that the economy's tendency to decline further is being arrested, however. He cited a slowdown in corporate bankruptcies, increasing orders for some types of construction and a 10-per-cent gain in real personal income in January compared with a year earlier.

Real income, an important element in consumer spending trends, declined in September, October and November before registering a slight increase in December. The big gain in January is mainly attributable to a slowdown in Japan's rate of inflation.

Canada to Put Off 2d Phase Of Foreign Investment Curbs

OTTAWA, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Due to the opposition of provincial leaders, implementation of the second phase of Canada's controversial Foreign Investment Review Act has been postponed indefinitely.

The second phase of the act, which was designed to screen foreign investment in the country, requires cabinet ministers' approval of new investment in Canada, including the expansion of firms already here that want to go into new lines of business.

The first part of the act, which has been in effect since last year, requires cabinet approval for foreign take-over bids for firms with assets exceeding $250,000 or sales of more than $3 million.

There has been strong provincial opposition to proclaiming the second phase of the act since many provinces fear it will stymie their industrial growth. Alastair Gillespie, federal minister of industry, trade and commerce, said, however, that it will not be enacted until there is lengthy consultation with the provinces on how it will affect them.

"It will be some time before the second part of the act is proclaimed," the minister said after meeting with provincial industrial development representatives.

He added, though, that phase two eventually will be enforced. "The Parliament of Canada approved this bill and all of it was approved and all of it will be enacted," the minister said.

Mr. Gillespie said he has drafted certain unspecified guidelines regarding phase two and has presented them to the provincial representatives. Nevertheless, many provinces, especially those in the Maritime, remain opposed to the legislation.

"We're dependent upon foreign capital for our growth," said William Doody, minister of industrial development for Newfoundland and a leading critic of the government's tightening up on foreign investment.

"Until the federal government or the rest of Canada is willing to put money into development of provinces that need it, there is no choice but to depend upon foreign investment," Mr. Doody said.

Some Workers To Be Recalled By GM in April

DETROIT, March 11 (Reuters).—General Motors said today that in anticipation of improved economic conditions its tentative production schedules for April will be increased, resulting in the recall of more than 6,800 employees from indefinite layoffs.

GM said all the shifts scheduled to be recalled produce subcompacts or medium-size cars.

The April production increases, which are also expected to result in the recall of some indefinitely laid off employees in component plants, will add approximately 66,000 units to the estimated second quarter production of 874,000 passenger cars.

As previously announced GM also noted that 800 employees will be recalled from indefinite layoffs with the resumption of second-shift truck operations March 17 at a GM plant in Baltimore.

Bank Lending Up Only Slightly in U.K. in Quarter

LONDON, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Statistics released by the major London clearing banks today indicate that manufacturers are still exercising restraint on financing increases in inventories and capital expenditure.

The statistics show that lending to manufacturers rose only £306 million to about £6.9 billion in the three months ended Feb. 19. It was the second quarter in which such loan demand had remained sluggish. In the three months ended Nov. 20, loans to manufacturers rose only £137 million.

Thus, over the six months ended mid-February, manufacturing loan demand rose only £443 million—64 per cent less than the £1.23 billion increase in the previous six months.

Since the clearing banks account for the largest proportion of loans to U.K. manufacturers, the figures tend to confirm reports that industry is still curbing expansion. Indeed, the cutbacks could be very large because payroll costs have continued to rise faster than retail prices, squeezing cash earnings of manufacturers.

Profit-Taking Hits N.Y. As Volume Increases

NEW YORK, March 11 (IHT).—Trading was active on the New York Stock Exchange today, with prices yielding ground to profit-takers.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 5.24 to 770.89 after being ahead more than four points early in the session.

Volume totaled 31.28 million shares compared with 25.89 million yesterday.

Analysts said some withdrawal was long overdue considering the strength of stocks in the past three months. They added it was prompted partly by the deepening U.S. recession.

They also noted that most major banks declined to cut their prime rate a half-point to 7 3/4 per cent as a few had done, choosing instead a cut to 8 per cent. Analysts note that the stock market has been extremely sensitive recently to interest-rate moves.

The most active Big Board issues included Ryder Systems, up 1 8 to 6; International Telephone, up 1 8 at 30; American Motors, ahead 5/8 at 6 1/8, and Evans Products, up 1/4 at 5 3/8.

Great Western United fell 17/8 to 23 1/8. The company decided not to resume the quarterly common stock payouts.

Southdown Rejects Bid

Southdown fell 3/4 to 10 1/2. The company said it rejected a request from an "unidentified foreign entity" to extend until April the authority of Southdown management to assist the "foreign entity" in conducting a corporate and financial review of Southdown and its subsidiaries. The "foreign entity" previously was reported to be interested in acquiring Southdown through a cash tender offer.

General Motors stock rose 3/8 to 42 1/4.

Among the high-priced glamours in retreat were IBM, down 4 to 215 1/2; Burroughs lost 3 to 92 1/4, Xerox 1 1/2 to 76 1/2, Texas Instruments 3 5/8 to 89 1/8 and Disney 2 1/4 to 43 1/8.

Atlantic Richfield dropped 1 3/8 to 76 1/8 among the oils, while Du Pont surrendered 2 3/4 to 101 3/4 in the chemicals.

Prices advanced in active trading on the American Stock Exchange, where the index rose 0.23 to 78.44.

Rowan Co.'s rose 1 to 22 3/4, while Sherwood Medical added 1 3/4 at 16 1/2. James Geraty, controller of Sherwood, said he could not explain the reason for the stock's rise.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.26 to 75.53.

In Chicago, export demand set off short covering and new buying of farm commodity futures, which closed with limit gains.

Soybeans rose 20 cents a bushel, wheat 20 cents, corn 10 cents, soybean meal $10 a ton and soybean oil one cent a pound.

Grain futures prices had opened on the weak side in the soybean complex and oats, and firmer in corn and wheat. After a period of light trading, however, a major exporter bought a fairly large amount of corn and soybeans, followed by oats and wheat, meal and oil. This set off a demand from other quarters and as prices pushed ahead many shorts were forced to cover positions.

Bank Regulation In U.S. Criticized By Fed Member

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11 (AP-DJ).—A member of the Federal Reserve Board said serious study should be given to creation of a federal banking commission under which all bank regulation functions would be unified.

Fed Governor Jeffrey Bucher told a bankers' convention that growing "skepticism" about federal bank regulation has stemmed from a number of "jarring domestic bank failures."

"I think what needs restoration in the present environment even more than the confidence in bank management is confidence in the dependability and practicality of bank regulation and supervision," he said.

The existing system of bank regulation is "overlapping and confusing," he charged and suggested that a single federal banking commission be considered.

Swiss Price Index Off

BERN, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Switzerland's wholesale price index declined by 0.3 per cent in February to 152.2 points (1963 was 100). The February level was 5.5 per cent above the year-ago level of 144.3.

Anto Output to Be Cut

MILAN, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Officials of Leyland-Innocenti said today they will put 5,000 workers on "early vacation" for five days this month to cut production. The company, owned by British Leyland Motor Corp., is the last Italian-based auto concern to resort to effective short time in the face of diminishing sales and rising stock of unsold cars.

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CITICORP INTERNATIONAL BANK LIMITED
AGENT

SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN
SECURITY AGENT

FEBRUARY 25, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
70¾	46½	Abbt Lb 1.32	17	123	68¾	68⅛	68½	+¼
45¾	33¼	ACF In 2.60	9	37	43⅛	42⅝	43⅝	+½
10⅝	7	AcmeCiv .50	6	17	8½	8⅛	8½	+⅜
2⅞	1¾	AdmDg .04e	6	258	3⅜	3	3⅜	+¾
10¼	7¾	AdmEx .77e		36	9¼	9⅝	9⅝	−⅜
2⅞	2⅛	Adms Millis		15	2¾	2½	2¾	+¼
7¾	3¼	Addressog		545	8	7¼	7⅝	+⅜
9⅜	7¾	AdvInv .26e		30	9½	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
26½	20	AetnaLf 1.08	9	511	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	−⅝
39¾	31	AetnaLf pf 2		8	38¼	38¼	38¼	+¼
7	4¾	Aguirre Co	8	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
10½	6⅞	Ahmans .20	6	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
3	1⅝	Alleen Inc	7	49	3	2¾	2⅞	
63⅞	44¼	AirPrd .20b	18	131	61¾	61⅛	61¾	+¾
15¾	10½	Aircoinc .90	5	53	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−⅛
1¾	1	AJ Industris		108	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+⅛
13¾	10⅛	Akzona 1.20	5	x47	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	
13	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.18	7	10	11¼	10¾	11	−¼
94½	73	AlaP pf9.44		z30	94½	94½	94½	
14⅛	9	Alaska Intrs	12	169	13⅞	13	13	−½
18	13⅞	AlbanyIn .60	6	3	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
7⅛	4⅝	AlberloC .36	20	27	6½	6⅜	6½	+⅛
14¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	8	12	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	+⅜
22½	16⅞	AlcanAl 1.20	5	482	19¾	19⅜	19½	+⅛
10¾	7½	AlcoStd .48	4	18	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	+⅛
26¼	15¼	AlconLb .24	24	78	24⅞	23¾	23⅞	−1
4½	2½	Alexdrs .10e	13	241	4⅞	4½	4½	
6⅛	3⅜	Allson Mfg	3	61	5⅛	4½	5⅛	+¾
8½	6⅞	AllegCp .45e	3	124	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+⅛
26⅞	20⅞	AllgLud 1.80	3	69	26⅛	25	26	+⅛
18⅛	12⅞	AllgPw 1.52	9	186	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	−⅛
7	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	5	21	6	5⅝	6	+¼
38¼	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	560	35⅞	35⅜	36⅜	−⅛
13⅝	8⅝	AlldMnt .54	8	57	13	12⅝	12¾	−¼
15	12½	AlldProd 1	4	13	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	+⅛
27½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.50	7	167	28	27¾	27¾	+¼
56	54½	AlldStr pf 4		z180	54½	54½	54½	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
9¼	6⅝	AllisChal .26	5	493	9⅝	8¾	9¼	+⅜
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	7	15	7⅛	7	7	−⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Alpha PI .72	4	3	10	9¾	9¾	
40	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	7	472	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞	−¾
39½	26¾	AmalSug 2a	3	32	38½	37½	37½	−1
41⅛	28¾	Amax 1.75	7	168	39⅜	39	39	−¼
100	77	Amax pf5.25		12	99	96½	99	−½
10¼	6	AMBAC .50	5	34	9⅝	9⅝	9½	−¼
4¼	3	Amcord .24	5	37	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
18¾	13¼	Amerce 1.20	4	x136	18⅝	18	18¼	−⅛
33	26½	Amrc pf2.60		1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+⅜
22⅜	15⅛	A Hess .30b	3	x156	18¾	17¾	17¾	−1
54⅝	42¼	A Hes pf3.50		30	51¾	50	50	−1½
14½	7⅞	AAirFilt .44	9	94	14	13⅝	13⅝	−⅜
10⅛	5⅛	Am Airlin	12	618	9⅝	8½	8½	−1¼
6⅝	3¾	A Baker .20		27	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	
40	30½	A Brnds 2.68	8	95	39⅞	37⅛	39¼	−½
20½	13⅛	AmBdcst .80	7	235	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+⅛
9	5	AmBldM .36	7	25	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	−⅛
34½	29⅛	A Can 2.20a	6	124	34½	34	34⅛	−⅛
23⅛	18¾	A Can pf1.75		2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	−⅛
3⅜	1½	AmCen Mfg		38	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+¼
18½	13¾	A Chain 1.20	5	12	17¾	17½	17⅝	+¼
26½	20⅝	A Cyan 1.50	8	256	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
13	8¼	AmDist .12p	26	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	−⅛
27	16½	A DisTel .52	13	77	27½	26⅛	26⅝	−⅛
4¾	2¾	AmDualVt		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19⅝	14¾	AmElPw 2	8	684	16½	16¼	16¼	+⅛
6½	3⅝	AFamily .24	4	28	5¾	5½	5⅝	
5¼	3⅛	AmFin .20		4	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+⅛
14¾	13	AmF pf1.50		z290	12⅛	11¾	11¾	−1⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGIBd 1.98a		68	24⅜	23¾	24	−⅛
17¾	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		12	16⅝	16½	16½	−⅜
11⅝	9	A Gnins .60	5	112	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	−⅛
22	17⅞	A Gin pf1.80		38	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	−⅛
11½	8⅜	AmHoist .70	5	86	11	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
40⅛	27¾	A Home .88	27	792	39½	38½	38⅞	−⅜
177¼	128	A Home pf 2		2	176¼	173	173	−3¾
35	25⅞	AmHosp .30	24	423	31	30⅝	30½	−¾
3⅞	1⅞	Am Invest		2	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
6⅝	3½	A Medicl .12	8	392	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+⅜
4⅞	1¾	A Medicorp	6	1151	5	4⅝	4¾	
5½	3⅝	Am Motors	14	3445	6⅝	5½	6⅛	+⅝
38¾	35	ANatGs 2.54	7	558	37¼	36⅞	37	+⅜
6⅝	3⅜	Am Seating	24	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+⅜
11¼	5⅝	AmShip .68b	127	160	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+⅜
17⅝	13⅝	A Smelt 1.50	4	152	17⅝	17	17	−¼
13⅛	8⅛	AmStand .80	5	207	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
52¾	41⅜	A Std pf4.75		4	51¾	51¼	51¾	+¼
9	6	AmSteril .28	11	438	8	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
37	24¾	AmStores 2	5	75	36	36½	35½	−½
2¼	7-16	AT&T wt		1140	1½	1⅜	1½	
51⅜	44¾	AmT&T 3.40	10	1584	51⅝	51¼	51¼	+⅛
56⅛	49	AmT&T pf 4		185	56½	55⅞	56¼	+⅝
45¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		2	46⅛	46⅛	45⅜	−⅛
46	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		105	45¾	45½	45½	
9⅝	8⅛	AWatWk .64	5	13	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
13⅛	8½	Ameron .90	4	3	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+¼
4¾	2¼	AmesD .10e	5	24	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+¼
15	10⅝	Ametek 1	7	x23	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	AMF In 1.24	13	322	15⅝	14⅞	15	−⅜
20	15⅝	Amtac Inc 1	4	25	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+½
35¼	23⅛	AMP Inc .37	28	652	34⅝	34	34⅝	
8¾	6⅝	Ampco .40s	3	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	Ampex Corp	5	262	4¾	4½	4⅝	
3½	1¾	Amrep Corp	6	80	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
31⅞	25½	Amstar 2.40	2	36	30¼	29⅞	30	−⅛
8⅝	7⅞	Amstr pf.68		4	8½	8⅜	8⅜	+⅛
49¾	35¼	Amsted 3.20	6	23	49⅝	49¼	49⅝	+½
7¾	5⅝	Amtel .32	4	33	7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
18⅛	13½	Anacon 1.20	4	207	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	−⅝
17⅝	14	AnchrH 1.20	7	250	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	−¼
26½	20⅛	AnderClay 1	5	2047	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	−¼
7½	4½	Angelica .12	7	100	6½	6¼	6½	
17¾	13¾	AnsulCo .62t	4	36	16⅜	15¾	16	−⅛
11¼	9⅝	Apache .50	5	14	10⅛	10	10	
12⅞	9½	ApcoOil .49t	4	51	10¾	10½	10½	−¼
2½	11-16	Apeco Corp		60	2⅛	2	2	−⅛
15¼	9⅛	APL Corp 1	5	15	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+⅜
14½	9	APL pfC1.06		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
2½	1¼	Appild Mag		20	2	1⅞	2	
85	48¼	ARA Sv 1.46	14	93	82	80¼	80¼	−1¾
8⅝	6⅞	ArcataN .36	5	280	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	−⅛
23	20	ArcatN pf 2		1	23½	23½	23½	+½
23⅝	16½	ArchrD .25b	11	139	22	21½	21½	−⅝
4⅛	2¼	Aristar	35	39	3⅝	3⅜	3½	
14⅞	11⅝	ArizPSv 1.36	6	290	14½	14⅜	14⅜	−⅛
6⅛	4⅝	ArkBest .44		13	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
25½	20⅝	ArkLGs 1.70	7	36	24⅞	24⅞	24½	−⅛
2¼	1⅜	Arlen RltyD		1444	2⅜	2	2⅜	+⅜
7	6	Armada Cp	6	16	6⅝	6½	6½	+⅛
29⅛	23	Armco 1.60a	4	285	29¾	28⅛	28⅛	−⅝
28½	23⅝	Arm pf 2.10		3	27½	27½	27½	+⅛
53	43½	Armr pf4.75		240	51	50¼	51	−½
25¼	20¼	ArmstCk .92	17	235	25⅝	25⅛	25⅞	−⅜
17⅛	11⅛	Armst Rub	5	43	12⅜	12	12⅛	+⅛
12⅝	10⅝	AroCorp 1	5	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	+¼
8½	5⅝	Arvin .39r	11	x29	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	+⅜
83⅞	62½	ASA Lt 1.40		372	81⅜	78⅝	81¼	+4⅝
21	15½	Ash'Oil 1.50	4	103	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
27⅞	16¼	AsdDrG 1.40	9	100	28	27½	27½	−⅝
22¼	17¾	AsdSpg 1.40	7	11	22½	22⅛	22¼	+¼
8¾	5¼	Athlone .40	3	156	8⅛	7¾	7¾	−⅜
5⅝	2½	Atico 1.50e	7	27	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−¼
17	12⅝	AtlCyEl 1.50	7	78	17⅛	16¾	17	+⅛
95	75½	AtlRich 2.50	9	433	79½	78	78½	−1⅜
51	45	AtlRc pf3.75		z40	50¾	50¼	50¾	+¼
61½	52	AtlRc pf2.80		119	54½	53⅝	54	−⅝
2⅛	1⅛	Atlas Corp		158	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	3⅝	ATO Inc .20	5	148	7⅝	7	7⅛	−⅛
47⅝	27¼	AutDat .20a	25	x278	46	45	45	−⅜
4⅞	1¾	Autom Ind	5	21	4	3⅞	3⅞	
4⅝	2⅞	Avco Corp	15	898	5⅝	4⅞	5½	+1⅜
15-16	⅜	Avco Cp wt		94	15-16	11-16	⅞	+3-16
16¼	9¾	AvcoCp pf		87	17	14	15½	+1½
32⅞	21¾	AveryPd .30	15	74	27¾	26⅛	25⅝	−1⅝
7¾	5⅛	Avis Inc	11	128	7⅛	6¾	7	+⅛
7⅛	4⅝	AvnetInc .34	4	448	7½	7	7⅛	
35½	27¼	Avnet pf2.50		6	35¾	36	36⅛	+⅜
38⅝	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	20	729	38⅝	37½	37¾	−⅜
16⅝	13½	Aztec OilGs	11	40	13¾	13½	13½	−⅜

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	13½	BabckW .80	6	104	19¼	17⅝	18	+¼
7	3	Bache .10e		348	7⅛	7	7	
8⅝	4½	BakerIn .20	8	1248	8⅜	7½	7½	−⅜
38⅞	32	BakerOil .37	17	98	34¼	33¾	34¼	
8¾	6⅛	BaldDH .40a	4	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
15¾	11⅝	Ball Cp .60	7	5	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
19¾	15½	BalGE 1.96	7	303	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	−⅛
52½	45¾	Ball pfB4.50		z10	53	53	53	+2
16¼	11½	BanCal 1.34	10	21	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+½
36½	25⅛	Bandag Inc	25	299	36½	35⅝	35⅝	−⅝
6	2⅝	Bangr Punt		30	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+¼
17	10⅝	BangP pf 2		3	14¼	13¾	14¼	+¾
11⅝	7⅛	BanP pf1.25		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	−⅜
31⅜	24½	BkofNY 2.20	5	26	30½	30¼	30¼	
13½	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	11	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
42	31¾	BankTr 3	6	232	39¾	38⅝	39¾	+1¾
22⅜	19¾	BarbOil .80e		4	20⅜	20¼	20¼	−¼
17	11¼	BardCR .20	17	101	16⅝	16	16½	−⅛
3¾	1⅝	Barnett Mfg		42	3⅜	3	3⅜	+⅜
9⅝	6⅝	BasicInc .60	4	36	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅛	14½	BatesMf .20	3	67	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	−⅜
22½	18⅝	Bate Mf pf 1		4	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	−⅛
9⅝	4½	BathInd .40	132	13320	10⅛	9⅛	9¼	
26⅜	21⅛	BauschL .60	11	251	24⅜	23⅛	23⅝	
45¾	31½	BaxtLab .19	36	244	44¾	43⅝	43½	−1¼
18	14½	BayStG 1.80	7	4	17	16¾	17	+¼
20	14¾	Bearing .32	10	29	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
21½	14⅛	BeatFds .72	12	609	20⅛	19⅝	20	+¼
32¼	17⅞	Beckmn .50	14	114	32⅜	30½	30½	−1⅝
37⅛	28	BectDick .40	20	77	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	−1¼
11	6⅞	BeechA .60b	5	146	11	10⅝	10⅝	−⅜
5¼	4	viBeech Crk		z10	4⅝	4¾	4¾	+¼
22	15	Beker .28	5	202	19¼	18½	18¾	−⅜
14⅞	11¼	BelcoP .50e	4	59	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+⅜
15⅝	12¾	Belden 1.20	5	12	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
6¼	5¼	BeldHe .30b	6	46	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+½
15⅝	10⅛	Bell How .84	6	190	16⅛	15½	15⅝	+⅜
18	13⅞	BemisCo 1b	4	4	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	−⅜
32⅛	21¾	Bendix 1.80	7	134	32⅞	32¼	32¾	+¾
48¼	36	Bendix pf 3		6	48½	48¼	48½	+⅝
19	14⅛	BenftCp 1.25	5	246	18⅛	17	17½	+⅜
81¾	72¾	Benef pf5.50		1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+1¾
48	37½	Benef pf4.50		z30	47	45¾	47	+1
51¾	33	Benef pf4.30		5	48¼	47½	48¼	+¾
7⅞	3¾	BentSld Mfg		21	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+¼
3⅞	2⅝	BengtB .07e	8	2182	3½	3¼	3⅜	+⅛
3½	2½	Berkey Pho		467	4⅛	3¾	3¾	+½
6¼	2⅝	Best Prod	9	1753	7	5⅝	6⅝	+1
33½	24½	BethStl 2a	4	825	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛	
40	35⅝	Big Three	16	41	39⅞	39	39½	+½
33¼	20⅝	BlackDr .40	30	368	33¼	32¼	33	
5¼	3⅝	BlairJhn .45	14	30	4¼	4	4¼	+¼
13½	10¼	BlisLaug 1.10	4	29	13	12⅝	12⅝	−⅜
16½	10⅝	BlockHR .40	12	129	15⅝	15¼	15¼	−¼
19¾	12½	BlueBell .80	6	191	20	19⅝	19¾	+
2¼	1⅝	Bobbie Brks		98	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
24	15⅛	Boeing .80	6	905	22⅝	20⅞	21	−⅝
17⅞	10½	BoiseCas .50	5	1552	18	17½	17¾	
4⅞	3	Bond Ind		12	3¾	3½	3½	+¼
22	15⅝	BkMont 1.50	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+½
24⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	8	145	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	
17⅞	13½	BorWar 1.35	7	134	17⅛	16¾	16¾	−⅞
2⅞	1¾	Bormans	7	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	−⅛
20⅝	15½	BosEd 2.44	7	78	19⅛	18⅝	19	
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z50	84½	84½	84½	−1½
8¾	5	Braniff .20e	6	788	8⅝	8	8	−⅜
43½	36½	BriggS 1.60a	12	26	37⅞	36⅝	37⅞	+1
63¼	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	373	62⅜	61⅛	61⅝	−½
39½	34	BrisM pf2		15	39½	39	39	−½
10⅝	4½	BritPet .40e	2	398	8⅞	8½	8¾	−⅛
17	12½	Brkwy Gls 1	7	151	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+¼
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	7	16	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	+⅛
11⅝	9½	Brown Co	2	12	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
18⅝	13½	BwnGp 1.60	9	x49	18⅝	18¼	18½	+¼
7¼	4⅞	BwnShrp .20	6	29	7⅝	6⅞	7⅜	+⅜
8¼	5	BrwnFer .20	7	178	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	−½
12¾	9	Brunswk .40	6	1432	13⅝	12¾	12⅝	
12	9¼	BrushW .40	4	14	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
6	3½	BT Mt 1.15e		53	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+½
38½	31¾	BucyErie 1	15	228	34½	33½	33½	
10⅛	7⅛	BuddCo .80	6	122	10¼	10	10	+⅛
5	4½	BudCa pf.60		4	5	5	5	
3½	2¾	BudInd .22t	5	68	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+1
17	12	BuffFor 1.20	16	2	16½	16½	16½	
8½	7	BulovaW .70	6	35	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	−⅛
22½	19⅝	BunkHil 1.92		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	−⅛
7	3¼	BunkrRa .40	10	154	7⅝	7	7⅛	+⅛
14	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.50		11	14¼	13¾	14	+⅜
21¾	14⅝	BurlInd 1.20	7	365	22½	21⅜	22⅛	+⅝
42⅞	35¾	BurlNor 1.70	6	251	37⅝	36½	36⅞	+⅜
7½	6⅝	BurlNo pf.55		21	7	7	7	
20	11¼	Burndy .78	7	7	19¾	19½	19½	
95⅝	61⅛	Burrghs .60	25	570	94⅝	92⅛	92¼	−3

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5½	3⅝	CabCb For	3	65	4½	4¼	4½	+⅛
21	15⅛	Cabot Cp .92	4	32	20¾	19⅞	20⅝	+1⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Cadence Ind		26	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+¼
4⅝	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	6	61	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Cal Finanl		51	3⅝	3½	3½	−⅛
15¾	13⅝	CalP Ut 1.52	6	16	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	−⅛
13⅛	7½	Callahn .15r	10	93	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Camm Brn		24	3	2⅝	2⅝	
36⅝	28⅛	CamRL .60a	19	182	34¼	32⅝	34	+1¼
33⅞	27⅝	CamSp 1.24	9	95	32	31⅝	31⅝	−¼
34	32	CanSouRy 3	6	z200	34⅝	34¼	34¼	−¼
17⅛	13⅝	CdnPac .86e	7	176	16⅞	16½	16⅝	−⅛
35⅝	22	CapCit Com	13	63	36½	34½	36½	+2
26⅞	22⅝	Cap Hold .34	14	203	24	23¾	23¾	+¼
3⅞	1⅞	Capit Mfg		31	3⅛	2⅞	3	+¼
37⅞	28¼	Carbor 1.70	5	15	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	+¼
13½	10¼	Carlisle .88	5	33	14⅝	13¼	14⅝	+1⅛
65	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z400	62	60½	62	+1
6¼	4⅝	CaroFrg .40	7	37	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+⅜
17	11	CaroPw 1.60	7	266	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	−⅜
21½	15⅞	CarToc 1.60	4	20	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	−¼
12	6⅞	CarrCp .52	31	653	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	−⅛
30	28	Carr pf2.25		z10	29½	29¼	29¼	
12	10⅝	CarrGn .57e		3	10¾	10½	10⅝	+¼
21⅝	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	10	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	
36½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		2	36⅝	36½	36⅝	+⅝
8¾	6⅛	CartWall .40	9	87	8½	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	35	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−¼
16	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	71	15⅝	14⅞	15⅛	+⅛
69½	48	CaterTr 1.80	16	731	65½	63¾	64¼	−1¼
43	28⅝	CBS 1.46	11	277	42⅝	42	42	−⅜
29	20½	CBS pf1		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	−⅛
1¾	⅞	CCI Corp		88	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
15⅞	11¾	Ceco Cp 1.15	5	2	15½	15½	15½	−¼
30½	25⅝	Celanse 2.80	4	541	27⅝	28¼	29	+¾
49	41	Celn pfA4.50		6	49⅛	49	49⅛	+¼
7⅛	3½	Cencoinc .20		684	6⅝	5¾	5⅞	
9⅛	5	Centex .12	14	936	10	9¼	9½	+⅝
17	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	33	16	15½	15½	−½
16	11¼	CenIllLt 1.60	8	67	16	15¾	15⅞	
47½	45½	CnlLt pf4.50		z10	48	48	48	+1⅝
29½	25¾	CnlLt pf2.87		z500	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+⅛
13½	9⅝	CenlIPS 1.20	8	74	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	
17¾	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	8	168	17½	16¾	16⅝	−¾
13½	10⅝	CeMPw 1.34	8	21	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
17	14¾	CenSoW 1.16	9	x12	16⅛	15½	15¾	
14⅝	10	CenSoya .60	7	48	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	−¼
20½	16½	CenTel 1.12	9	28	20	19⅝	19⅝	−⅜
14¼	6½	Centrn Dat	8	176	13⅝	12⅝	13¼	−½
15	11⅜	Cerro 1.20	7	20	14½	14⅛	14¼	+⅛
10⅝	6¾	Cert-teed .60		110	10⅝	10	10⅛	−⅛
17	11⅞	CessnaAir 1	6	154	17½	16⅝	16⅞	−⅛
16⅞	10½	Champint 1	5	1003	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	
18	12⅝	Chml pf1.20		186	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
12⅝	9	ChamSp .60	9	1205	11⅝	11	11⅛	−⅛
23⅝	7⅝	Chance .40	13	53	22½	22	22	−⅝
33¾	17¾	ChartCo .40e	3	288	34⅝	32¾	32¾	−½
25⅛	18⅝	Chartr NY 2	5	102	22⅝	22⅛	22½	−¼
9⅛	7⅛	ChaseFd .60		21	8⅛	8	8	−¼
38½	26½	ChaseM 2.20	6	538	34⅝	33⅛	33⅝	−⅝
8⅝	4½	ChasT 1.73e		396	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	−⅜
7	5⅛	Chelsea .40	3	88	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅜
31¼	22⅛	Chemtn 1.10	5	373	30⅝	28½	28⅝	−1¾
39⅝	29½	ChmNY 2.88	6	146	36¼	36	36⅛	
32½	28	CheVa 1.80	4	6	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
60	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	21	150	59⅛	58	59	−½
32½	26	Chessie 2.10	6	106	32	31½	31½	−⅜
13	10¾	ChiEasll .65	5	5	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	−⅛
11¾	5⅝	ChiMilw Cp	2	196	9	8⅛	8¼	−1
15	10	Chi Milw pf		2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
29	23¼	ChiPneuT 2	8	41	29⅛	28⅝	28⅞	
3⅝	2⅛	ChkFull .15r		62	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Chris Craft		106	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	+⅛
8¼	5⅝	ChCft cvpf		4	8	8	8	−¼
11⅝	8⅛	Chromal .78	5	88	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	
58¾	49	Chroma pf 5		1	58	58	58	+1
11⅞	7⅜	Chrysler		1062	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	−¼
2⅜	1⅝	Chrysler wt		64	2	1⅞	2	
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		261	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	+½
4⅞	2	Cl Rlt Inv		18	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	
21⅛	16⅝	CinBell 1.60	7	7	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	+⅜
18⅝	14⅝	CinnGE 1.64	9	24	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	−⅛
43⅛	40⅝	CinGE pf 4		z140	46½	46½	46½	−1
20⅝	16⅝	CinMilw 1.40	6	18	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛	+1
36½	30⅝	CIT Fin 2.20	8	102	34⅝	33½	33⅝	−⅜
36½	26⅞	Citicorp .80	13	1458	33⅜	33	33	−½
45	38	CitiesSv 2.40	5	584	39½	39	39⅜	+⅞
6	2½	CitzSo 1.89a	5	211	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞	−⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Citizns Mtg	4	94	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+⅛
7½	4⅝	CityInvst .64	8	429	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	
15-16	7-16	City Inv wt		190	15-16	13-16	13-16	−1-16
18⅛	11⅝	CityIn pfB2		58	17⅜	17½	17⅜	
18⅝	11	CityIn pfC1.31		4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+⅛
2½	1¾	City Strs		4	2	1⅞	1⅞	−⅛
32	20⅝	ClarkE 1.60	8	88	28⅝	28	28	
10⅝	7⅝	ClarkOil .50		47	9⅛	8⅞	9	+⅛
4⅞	2⅞	CLC Am .20	4	191	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+⅜
80	65¼	ClvCliff 2.68a	9	22	78⅝	78	78	+⅛
28⅛	23⅛	ClvElll 2.48	7	117	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	−⅜
116⅛	106½	ClevEl pf 12		z660	115⅛	114½	114½	−½
11⅛	6⅛	CloroxCo	13	738	11⅛	10⅝	10⅞	−⅛
5½	3⅛	CluettPea .30		90	5⅛	5	5⅛	−⅛
10	7⅝	CluettP pf 1		4	9⅞	9¼	9¾	
12⅝	6⅝	CMI Inv Cp	338	124	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	−⅜
4⅝	2⅝	CNA Finl		271	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	−⅛
10	8⅝	CNA pfA1.10		24	9⅝	9	9⅝	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		57	11⅝	11	11	−⅜
1⅝	½	CNA Larw		3	1⅝	1¼	1¼	−¼
11⅞	6⅝	CNAL pf2.10		10	9⅛	8¼	8⅞	+⅝
9⅝	5⅝	CoastlSt Gas	3	482	9	8¼	8¼	−⅞
20⅞	15⅝	CstSG pf1.83		30	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	−½
15⅝	11½	CstSG pf1.19		11	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−⅜
79⅝	53⅝	CocaCol 2.30	24	x388	79⅝	77½	78⅛	+¼
7⅞	4⅝	CocaBtlg .48	19	2945	8⅛	7½	7⅝	−⅛
11	6½	ColdwBk .36	7	70	11⅝	11	11¼	+⅜
3⅜	1½	Coleco Ind	58	166	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+⅛
30¼	25	ColgPal .68	17	691	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	−⅛
6⅝	4⅝	CollinAlk .40	7	460	6⅝	6¼	6½	+¼
3⅞	2⅛	Collins Fd	14	135	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	−¼
35⅞	24⅝	ColPennn .40	15	x102	34⅞	34¼	34¾	+⅝
20¼	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	8	4	19½	19½	19½	
30¾	23¼	ColtInd 2	3	226	29⅞	28⅝	28⅝	−⅜
50	41½	Colt pf4.25		34	48⅞	48½	48½	−⅝
20⅛	16⅝	Colt pf1.60		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	−¼
27	22⅝	ColGas 2.06	8	339	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	−¼
53⅛	49⅝	ColGs pf5.62		9	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	
6½	2⅝	Colum Pict	17	455	6⅛	5⅝	5⅞	−⅜
17⅛	12⅝	ColSOh 1.96	8	88	17¼	17	17⅛	−⅛
4⅝	1¾	Colwel Mtg		62	5	4½	4⅞	+⅜
16⅝	5	Combd Com	9	127	16⅜	15½	15⅝	−⅞
37¾	25⅛	CombE 1.80	11	x512	38⅝	36⅛	37⅝	+1
35¼	25¼	CmE pf1.70		x1	34	34	34	+3
42¾	29⅞	ComSol 1.40	8	14	42⅝	42⅛	42⅝	
27⅝	22⅝	ComwE 2.30	9	173	25⅝	25	25	
7-32	3-32	ComwEd rt		13860	3-32	3-32	3-32	
29⅝	25⅞	ComE pf2.87		25	29⅛	28⅞	29	
23⅛	19	ComwE pf 2		1	22¼	22¼	22¼	
23⅝	17⅝	ComE pf1.90		4	22	21⅝	21⅝	−¼
18⅜	14⅝	ComE pf1.42		12	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	+¼
8⅝	5⅝	ComwO .22t	12	216	7⅝	7	7	+⅛
17	13¼	ComO pf1.72		8	16⅛	15⅞	15	
21	9⅛	Compugrp	7	32	20⅜	18½	18⅝	−1⅞
3¾	1¾	Comput Scl	16	263	4	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
38½	28⅝	Comsat 1	8	184	38⅛	36⅜	37⅝	−⅝
5⅝	3¼	ConAgra		22	6	5⅝	5¾	−⅛
21⅝	15⅝	ConeM 1.20a	4	59	20	19	20	+1¼
15½	10⅝	ConnM 1.60	4	81	14¼	14	14¼	+⅛
19	18⅛	Conrac .60	7	59	17½	16¼	16¼	−1¼
12⅝	7½	ConEd .70e	4	424	12	11⅝	11⅞	−⅛
53⅝	41⅝	ConEd pf 6		2	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	
45⅝	36½	ConEd pf 5		2	44⅞	44½	44½	−⅛
18⅛	10⅝	ConFds 1.35	8	377	16⅞	16	16⅜	
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		11	55	54¾	55	+1
13⅝	9⅝	ConFrgt .70	6	34	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+¼
26⅝	21⅛	ConNGs 2.18	8	58	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	
15	9⅝	ConsuPow 2	11	120	14⅞	14½	14⅝	−¼
64½	55	CnPw pf7.68		z230	64	64	64	+1
65¾	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z200	63½	63	63	
57½	49	ConPow pf 6		4	59	58½	58½	
41	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z100	40	40	40	+¼
6¼	3½	Conl Air Lin	10	168	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	−¼
28⅞	25½	ConCan 1.80	7	220	28½	27¾	27¾	−⅝
8¾	7½	ContCop .80	2	217	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+½
37½	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	157	37½	37	37¼	−⅛
38	26⅞	ConllCp 2.20	6	54	34	33⅛	33⅛	−⅛
9⅝	6¾	ConllP 1.45e		74	9	8½	9	+¼
3⅝	1⅝	Conlll Rlty		531	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+⅜
1¾	11-16	ConMtg .38e		458	1½	1¼	1⅜	+⅛
46⅝	40⅝	ContOil 2	7	285	45½	44¾	45	−¼
62	56	ContOil pf 2		2	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+½
13⅝	10	ContTele 1	8	420	12¾	12½	12⅝	−¼
18⅝	10⅝	Control Dat	190	537	17⅝	16⅞	17⅛	−⅜
25½	15⅝	Conwood 2	7	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+¼
3¼	1¾	CookUn .26r		335	2¾	2½	2⅝	+¼
39	23⅞	CoopInd 1.44	7	22	34	33½	33⅝	−½
9⅝	4⅞	Cooper Labo		141	7	6⅝	6¾	
8¼	5¾	CoopoTR .60		39	8½	8⅜	8½	+¼
12¾	10½	CopT pf1.25		2	12	11¾	11¾	−½
10¼	7½	CopeInd .68	9	18	9¾	8⅞	9¾	+¾
25	17½	CoppRg .50a	3	16	24	23¼	23¼	−⅞
26½	19¼	CopwCp 1.80	4	15	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Cordura Cp		41	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+⅛
51⅞	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	18	x301	51¼	49¾	49¾	−1¼
4	1½	Cousins Mtg		162	3⅛	2⅝	3	+½
6¾	4½	CowlesC .30	6	11	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
19⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	9	248	19⅝	19	19¼	−¼
40¾	32⅝	CPC Intl 2	11	384	40⅛	39⅞	40	+⅜
40½	26½	Crane 1.60	3	89	38⅝	37¼	37¼	−¾
6	4⅝	CreditF .42	11	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+¼
22	14⅝	CrockN 1.66	9	94	22½	22	22¼	+⅜
10⅛	7	CrompK .80	4	36	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+⅝
17⅞	12½	CrouHin .78	8	49	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+⅜
23⅛	14⅝	Crown Cork	9	322	21⅜	20⅝	20¾	−¼
30⅝	24⅛	CrwZll 1.80a	6	89	30¾	30	30⅝	+¼
12¾	7⅜	CTS Cp .50	6	25	12½	12¼	12¼	−¼
7⅝	5½	Culligan .40	7	x42	8	7⅝	7⅞	+⅜
19½	15⅝	CumEng 1a	5	100	18	17⅞	17¾	−⅛
5¼	3⅝	CunnDrg .70	15	16	5	4½	5	+⅜
12	10¼	CurInc 1.03e		38	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
9⅞	5⅛	CurtisW .40e	9	764	10⅝	8¾	9¾	+⅞
25	18	CutlerH 1.60	5	23	25	24¼	24½	+⅜
24⅞	19⅛	Cyclop 1.40e	3	29	23	22⅞	22⅞	+¼
29	22	Cyprus 1.40	5	15	25¼	24¾	24⅞	−⅛

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16¼	9⅝	Damon .20	13	398	15⅞	14	14¼	−1½
6⅝	4¼	DanRiv .10p	5	91	6⅛	5¾	6	+¼
21¾	15½	DanaCp 1.36	5	52	22¼	21⅝	22⅛	+1⅛
24⅞	12½	DartInd .60b	8	100	24½	24	24¼	+⅛
28½	20½	DartInd pf 2		78	29	28½	29	+¾
22¾	8⅝	Data Genl	16	363	23⅛	21½	21⅞	−⅞
14¼	10⅝	DaycoCp .50	5	11	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+⅛
11⅝	6½	DaytHud .60	6	242	12⅛	11¼	11½	+⅛
16	12	DaytPL 1.66	8	60	14½	14⅛	14⅝	−⅛
110¼	102	DPL pf 12.50		z620	110	110	110	
71	62½	DPL pf 7.70		z100	71¼	71¼	71¼	+¼
11	5⅝	DeanWit .40	23	179	11⅝	11	11¼	+¼
43⅝	34½	Deere 1.80	7	374	39⅝	38¾	38⅞	−⅛
11⅝	9	DelmaP 1.20	6	365	11⅛	10⅞	11	−⅛
25¼	20⅝	DelMon 1.30	6	106	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	−¾
41¼	25⅝	DeltaAir .60	9	498	41¼	40¼	40⅝	−½
4½	1⅝	Deltec Intl		18	3½	3⅜	3½	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Deltona Crp	18	226	8	7⅜	7½	+⅜
17⅜	12⅞	DennMfg 1	5	15	17¼	17	17	
14	11	DennMf pf 1		2	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
14½	6⅝	Dennys .20	10	188	14⅝	13⅝	13⅞	−
33¼	23	Dentsply .80	16	82	33⅞	32½	32½	
13⅞	5⅝	Deseret .25	25	73	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	+
7⅝	5⅝	DeSoto .60	70	13	7	6⅞	7	+
13⅝	8⅝	DetEdis 1.45	8	77	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	−
65½	50	Det E pf7.36		z140	64	64	64	
55¼	42⅝	DetE pf5.50		2	53	52¼	53	
12¾	7⅝	Dexter .36	7	17	11	10⅝	10⅞	+
11	6⅞	Dial Finl .54	7	6	10	10	10	
29½	24⅝	DiamInt 2	6	172	28⅞	28½	28½	−
31⅛	21¾	DiamSh 1.40	5	192	30½	29⅝	29⅝	−
38¾	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		1	36¼	36¼	36¼	−
16⅞	14	Dia pf D1.20		37	17	16¾	16¾	
9⅝	6½	DickAB .40	4	55	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	−
11¼	8½	Dictaphn .60	7	81	10⅛	9½	9½	−
19¼	12⅞	Diebold .40b	10	94	17½	16⅞	17½	+
4⅝	3⅝	DiGiorgo .33		121	4⅛	4	4⅛	+
85½	45⅝	Digital Eqpt	22	364	84½	82⅝	82¾	−
7⅛	4⅝	Dillingm .40	5	225	7	6⅞	7	+
22¾	18	Dillngm pf 2		1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+
32⅛	24	Dillon 1.20b	13	43	32¼	31⅛	32¼	+
45⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	26	844	45¼	43⅛	43⅛	−2
7¾	5¼	Disston .12	5	96	8¼	7½	7⅞	+
3¼	1⅝	Diversfd In	14	209	2⅝	2⅝	2½	
3½	1⅛	DivMt 1.56e		290	2½	2⅜	2⅜	+
12⅝	7	DrPepper .30	24	642	13	12½	12½	
55⅞	41⅜	DomeM .80a	15	203	53⅞	51	53⅞	+2
4½	2⅝	DonLuf Jen		35	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝	
24¾	17¼	Donnelly .56	16	333	24⅝	23¾	24	−
13½	8¼	DoricCp .20	5	25	12⅝	12¼	12¼	
9⅛	6¼	DorOliv .10e	5	14	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	−
6	3⅞	Dorsey .10	8	5	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
38¾	25⅝	Dover 1.30	8	47	38⅝	38¼	38½	+
74	53⅝	DowCh 1.40	12	827	75¾	73½	73⅞	
4⅝	3	DPF Inc		292	4⅞	4½	4½	−
33⅝	26⅝	Dravo 1.40	7	8	31¾	31	31	−
50⅞	38⅝	Dresser 1.40	8	235	46¼	45⅛	45⅞	
52¾	40¾	Dres pf 2.20		22	48½	48	48	−
46½	36½	Drssr pfB 2		13	42½	41½	42½	+
17⅝	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		12	16¾	16½	16¾	+
6⅝	3¾	Dreyfus .55e	11	117	7	6⅝	6⅞	+
15	10¾	Duk Pw 1.40	8	379	14¼	14⅛	14½	+
89	74	Duke pf8.70		z210	85	83½	85	
78	63	Duke pf7.80		z200	77	77	77	+1
29⅞	18¾	DunBrad .96	20	126	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	−
2⅝	1⅞	Duplan Cp		123	2½	2¼	2⅜	
104¾	87⅛	duPont 5.50e	12	393	105	101	101¼	−5
48¼	44	duPnt pf3.50		2	48½	48¼	48½	+
17⅝	12⅛	DuqLt 1.72	7	94	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	+
24	20	DuqLt 4pf 2		z130	21½	21½	21½	−1
28¼	24	DuqL pf2.75		z400	28	27½	28	
8¾	5¾	Dymoln .40	4	20	8⅛	8	8	

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22	14⅝	EastP 1.04b	6	33	21¾	20½	21¾	+1
11¾	7¼	EascoCp .50	6	90	13	11⅞	12⅝	+
6¼	3¼	EastAir Lin	15	554	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−
32¼	24	EastGasF 1	6	247	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+
13¼	8⅝	EastUtl 1.50	8	59	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
94	63	EasKd 1.56a	23	943	91⅞	89	89⅝	−
27½	19⅝	Eaton 1.80	5	100	25⅞	25	25⅜	−
24¾	18⅝	Echlin .38	16	33	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	−
24⅛	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	19	363	24	22½	23⅛	+
11¾	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	8	53	11	10¼	10⅝	+
30⅛	17⅞	EdisBro 1.48	7	17	30½	29⅞	30	+
14¼	10	EG&G .12	14	405	14	12⅝	13¼	+
2¾	1⅛	Elect Assoc	12	9	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+
17⅝	11¼	EDS .55e	12	35	14⅝	13½	13½	−
2¼	1⅛	El Mem Mg	6	228	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+
6	4⅝	ElMM pf 1k		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+
9⅝	7½	Elgin Natl		6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+
5¼	2⅝	Elixir Ind	10	222	5	4⅝	5	+
13	10¼	ElPaso 1.10	5	177	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+
27⅞	19¾	EltraCp 1.60	6	27	28	27¼	27¼	−
35⅞	23½	EmerEl .75	20	551	33⅞	33¼	33⅜	−
49½	26¾	EmeryA .96	30	99	48	47	48	
9⅝	8¼	EmeryIn .40	6	43	9½	9	9¼	
19½	15⅝	Emhart 1.30	5	25	19½	19	19	−
3	1⅝	EMI Lt .13e	6	34	2⅝	2½	2½	−
13¾	10⅞	EmpDE 1.28	9	7	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
4¼	4⅛	Em 4.7pf.47		z40	4	4	4	−
7⅞	5	Empire Gas	4	56	8	7⅝	7⅞	
19½	14⅝	EnglhM .60a	5	x143	18½	18	18⅛	+
115	94	EngM pf4.25		x2	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+1
6¼	4¾	EnnisBu .32	4	21	6	5⅞	5⅞	
19½	14½	Entex 1.20	5	7	17¾	17	17⅛	
17	8¾	Envirotech	10	65	15¾	15¼	15¼	+
11	8½	Equimrk .88	5	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
27¼	21½	EquitGs 2.40	6	5	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
16⅝	11½	EquitLf 1.89e	9	53	16¼	16	16¼	+
30⅝	26¼	Esmark 1.40	5	54	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+
5¼	3¼	Esquire .32	3	30	4⅞	4⅝	4½	+
5¼	3½	Esterline .30	9	41	5½	5¼	5¼	
32¾	23⅛	Ethyl 1.20s	4	112	33½	32¾	32¾	+
43½	34⅛	Ethyl pf2.40		7	44¼	43½	44	+
5⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod		3873	6	5⅛	5⅝	−
13⅞	10	ExCellO 1	5	91	13¼	12½	12⅝	−
20¼	16¼	Exclsr 1.60a		2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	−
79⅝	65	Exxon 5.15e	6	502	78¼	77⅛	77⅝	+

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	4½	Fabrge .40	7	180	7	6½	6½	−
36	17	FairCam .80	6	521	32¾	30½	30¼	−2
7⅛	4⅝	FairInd .30	5	101	6⅛	5⅞	6	+
9⅝	8	FairmtF .60	7	10	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+
2¾	1⅝	Falstaf Brw		101	2⅞	2⅝	2¼	
9⅝	6⅝	Fansteel .40	5	x16	9⅛	8⅞	9	+
6¾	4¾	FarWst Fnl		21	5¼	5	5	−
5⅞	3⅞	Farh Mfg		69	5½	5⅜	5½	+
5⅞	2⅞	Fedders Cp		2204	6⅞	6	6½	+
12⅝	9¼	FederalCo 1	4	25	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	−
19⅝	13⅝	FedMog 1.80	10	44	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+
19⅞	15⅝	FedNMt .68	7	1511	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	−
25⅛	15¾	FedPap 1.50	3	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	−
16½	12⅞	FPap pf1.20		100	15½	15½	15½	
6⅛	3¾	FedSign .30	4	27	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
40⅞	25⅞	FedDSt 1.16	15	1141	40¼	39¾	40	
29¼	15¼	FerroCp 1	7	46	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	−
14¼	10⅛	Fibrebrd .60	40	46	12⅝	11¾	12⅛	+
4¼	2⅝	Fidelity Fin	7	6	3⅞	3¼	3¼	
29	25¼	FidelUn 2.40	6	5	29¼	29	29¼	+
10⅞	7⅜	FieldcrMil 1	24	53	9½	9¼	9⅜	−
11¾	6¼	FiltrolCp .60	5	14	11	10¾	10¾	−
11⅝	7½	FinlFed .52t	5	78	11	10⅝	10⅝	
17⅝	13⅝	Firestn 1.10	6	170	17½	16⅞	17	
12⅝	9½	FstChar .37t	7	366	11⅝	11¼	11½	+
22⅝	17	FstChic .90	7	146	18	17⅜	17⅜	
43⅝	35¼	FstInBn 1.10	14	x21	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+
19¼	12¾	FstMiss .24	3	264	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛	+
2¼	⅝	FstMtg Inv		237	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+
30⅞	24½	FstNBo 1.88	7	51	30	29⅞	30	−
20	13¾	FstPa 1.32	7	51	19¼	19	19¼	+
5½	2⅝	FPaMt 1.47e	8	41	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	+
9½	6⅝	FstUnR .96b	10	15	9	8⅞	9	+
6	4⅞	FstVaB .45e	8	71	5⅛	4⅞	5	−
16½	11⅞	FWisCp 1.76	16	39	16⅛	15¾	16⅛	+
33½	19¼	FischM 1.10	10	9	34	33½	33½	
15⅛	9¼	FishFds .40	7	50	15	14½	14½	−
8⅛	4¼	FishrScl .20	8	60	8	7¾	7⅞	
13¼	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	27	219	11⅞	11¼	11¼	−
13½	10⅝	Fleming .70	7	95	13	12¼	12¼	−
11¼	7⅛	Flexvan .62t	5	464	11⅝	10¼	10⅞	−
16⅝	11	Flintkot 1.16	7	35	17	16⅝	16¾	+
53½	41½	Flin pfA4.50		z100	54	54	54	+1
23½	15⅝	FlaE Coast	7	4	24¼	23¾	24¼	+
11½	8½	FlaGas .80	4	93	11½	11⅛	11⅛	−
21¾	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	9	132	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	−
23¼	15¾	FlaPwL 1.36	8	123	23	22¼	22¼	−
22¾	18	FlaStl 1.50	3	15	22¾	22	22¾	+
25¼	15	FluorCp .20	11	929	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	−
15⅛	10⅝	FMC .92	6	449	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	−
29½	25	FMC pf2.25		6	28¾	28¾	28⅝	−
6	4¼	Fd Fair .20	5	61	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+
8⅝	5½	FooteCB .80	5	10	8⅛	7¾	8	
37⅝	32⅝	FordM 3.20	10	1021	38⅛	37	37½	+
14	10⅝	ForMcK .88	4	77	13⅝	13½	13½	−
25⅞	19¼	FMK pf1.80		7	24¼	24	24	−
16	13¾	FtDea 1.24a		18	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+
19⅝	13⅞	FtHowP .48	13	342	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝	+
24½	15½	FosterWhl 1	7	44	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	−
31⅝	23	Foxboro .60	15	70	30⅝	29	29½	−
19¼	13¼	FrnklnM .40	12	582	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	−
27½	22⅝	FreepM 1.60	5	97	27	26⅝	26⅞	−
19¼	14	Fruehf 1.80	9	114	17¾	17½	17½	
6	3¼	Fuqua Ind	5	385	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	−

G

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6¼	2⅝	GableInd 1t	4	108	6½	5⅞	6	+
1⅝	15-16	GAC Corp	7	336	1⅞	1½	1⅝	+
11¼	7⅛	GAF Cp .52	5	911	10⅝	9⅝	10¼	+
16⅝	13	GAFpf 1.20		122	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+
24¾	19¼	GamSk 1.40	4	42	24¾	24	24⅛	−

(Continued on next page.)

All of these securities having been sold, this advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Sears

$250,000,000

Sears, Roebuck and Co.

7¾% Debentures due March 1, 1985

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Halsey, Stuart & Co. Inc. (Affiliate of Bache & Co. Incorporated)

The First Boston Corporation — Kuhn, Loeb & Co. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated — Salomon Brothers

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc. — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham & Co. Incorporated — Hornblower & Weeks-Hemphill, Noyes Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co. — Lehman Brothers Incorporated

Loeb, Rhoades & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated — Reynolds Securities Inc.

Smith, Barney & Co. Incorporated — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Wertheim & Co., Inc.

White, Weld & Co. Incorporated — Dean Witter & Co. Incorporated — Wood Gundy Incorporated

Bear, Stearns & Co. — L. F. Rothschild & Co. — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.

Shields Model Roland Securities Incorporated — Weeden & Co. Incorporated — ABD Securities Corporation — Allen & Company Incorporated

American Securities Corporation — Bacon, Whipple & Co. — Basle Securities Corporation

William Blair & Company — Blunt Ellis & Simmons Incorporated — Alex. Brown & Sons — The Chicago Corporation

Dominick & Dominick, Incorporated — F. Eberstadt & Co., Inc. — Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. Inc.

Moseley, Hallgarten & Estabrook Inc. — John Nuveen & Co. Incorporated — Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated — R. W. Pressprich & Co. Incorporated — SoGen-Swiss International Corporation

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — Spencer Trask & Co. Incorporated — Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day

UBS-DB Corporation — C. E. Unterberg, Towbin Co. — Wood, Struthers & Winthrop Inc.

March, 1975

If you are in doubt about this offer you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor or other professional adviser immediately.

The undermentioned offer is open to holders of all bonds of this issue but acceptances will rank strictly in the order in which they are received, up to the limits provided for below.

SLATER, WALKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED
(A company established under the laws of the Islands of Bermuda)

£8,000,000 7¼% Guaranteed Sterling/Deutsche Mark Bonds Due 1987
(16,000 Bonds of £500 or DM 4,200 each)

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, on behalf of Slater, Walker Securities Limited, is offering to purchase 5,000 Bonds of the above issue at a price of DM 3,024 per Bond, plus accrued interest to the date of settlement.

Based on a market value of DM 2,562 per Bond on 6th March, 1975, this offer represents an

INCREASE IN CAPITAL VALUE OF OVER 18%

The offer will remain open until 3rd April, 1975, or until the above stated number of Bonds have been purchased, if earlier, but the right is reserved to extend the offer period and to increase the number of Bonds to be purchased.

Bondholders who wish to accept should initially contact Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, attention Mr. D. S. Dennison at 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QH. (Telephone: 01-283 4200. Telex: 88 37 31)

Accepting Bondholders whose Bonds are purchased will be instructed to deliver their Bonds to Euroclear, 35 Avenue des Arts, Brussels, 1040 for the account of Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, London, Account No. CS/WHI 93827 against payment for settlement seven days *after the date of acceptance.*

There are no other documents forming part of this offer.

If you are in doubt about this offer you should consult your stockbroker, bank manager, solicitor, or other professional adviser immediately.

The undermentioned offer is open to holders of all bonds of this issue but acceptances will rank strictly in the order in which they are received, up to the limits provided for below.

SLATER, WALKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE LIMITED
(A company established under the laws of the Islands of Bermuda)

Luxembourg Francs 500,000,000 7¼% Bonds Due 1987
(10,000 Bonds of Lux. Frs. 50,000 each)

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, on behalf of Slater, Walker Securities Limited, is offering to purchase 3,000 Bonds of the above issue at a price of Lux. Frs. 36,000 per Bond, plus accrued interest to the date of settlement.

Based on a market value of Lux. Frs. 31,000 per Bond on 6th March, 1975, this offer represents an

INCREASE IN CAPITAL VALUE OF OVER 16%

The offer will remain open until 3rd April, 1975, or until the above stated number of Bonds have been purchased, if earlier, but the right is reserved to extend the offer period and to increase the number of Bonds to be purchased.

Bondholders who wish to accept should initially contact Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, attention Mr. D. S. Dennison at 122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4QH. (Telephone: 01-283 4200. Telex: 88 37 31)

Accepting Bondholders whose Bonds are purchased will be instructed to deliver their Bonds to Cedel S.A., 45A Avenue Monterey, Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg for the account Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, London, Account Number 12 203 against payment for settlement seven days *after the date of acceptance.*

There are no other documents forming part of this offer.



Make today a J&B Rare day.

International Stock Indexes

	Test.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	94.1	94.5	94.5
Brussels	128.52	125.66	128.52
Frankfurt	138.23	133.23	136.32
London 30	301.1	312.0	317.7
London 500	128.56	134.07	134.49
Milan	107.62	107.41	108.36
Paris	124.4	124.9	124.9
Sydney	306.83	306.89	309.46
Tokyo (n)	315.7	315.58	315.58
Tokyo (o)	4,330.95	4,330.14	4,330.14
Zurich		not available	

(n) new. (o) old.

SHIP FINANCE

Norwegian shipping man interested to get in contact with financial institution or company handling financial affairs. The intention is to buy second-hand tonnage, the lender will have mortgage in the vessels.

Please apply to: "Ship/finance", Box D 4893 International Herald Tribune, Paris

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هكذا من الأصل

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Continued from preceding page.

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7⅝	GamS pf1.60		1	21	21	21	+⅝
3	Gannett .52	21	42	34⅜	33⅝	33⅞—	⅞
4⅝	GardDen .76	16	130	23½	22⅝	22⅝—	⅞
6⅞	Gorfinkl .96	6	6	11	11	11	
1½	Garlock .88	6	7	16⅝	16⅛	16½—	⅛
8⅝	Gas Svc 1.22	7	46	11⅝	11⅛	11½—	⅜
1¼	Gateway In	2	8	2⅝	2½	2½+	⅛
2⅞	GCA Corp	5	68	4½	4⅜	4½	
5⅛	Gemini Cap		24	9	8⅞	8¾	
1	Geminiln 1a		37	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
7⅞	GnAInv .24e		104	9⅝	8⅞	9 —	¼
2⅝	GnAOil .80b	7	16	34⅝	34⅛	34½+	½
6½	GATran 1.80	7	324	34⅞	34	34 —	½
5⅞	GATn pf2.50		2	45	45	45 —	½
7⅞	GenBanc .80	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7¼	GnCable .72	5	732	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
0½	GenCig 1.20	7	18	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
7½	G Cinma .44	9	188	17	16⅛	16½—	½
2⅝	Gen Develpt	3	229	5⅝	5	5½+	⅜
9	Gen Dynam	7	146	29⅜	29	29 —	½
3⅜	GenEl 1.60	14	1251	49½	48	48⅞—	⅝
9⅝	GnFood 1.40	10	347	25⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅛
2¼	GnGth 1.10e	18	15	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝+	⅛
4⅞	GnHost .40e	2	162	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
5	Gen Inst .27t	5	277	9⅜	8⅞	9 —	⅜
6½	GnMed .14b	8	44	10⅝	10	10½—	¼
9⅛	GenMill 1.20	14	318	49⅝	47½	48 +	⅛
1¼	GnMot 3.15e	13	1847	43	41⅝	42¼+	¾
5¾	GMot pf3.75		2	50⅝	50	50⅝+	⅝
4⅞	GenPort .80	29	164	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
0⅛	GPubUt 1.68	6	232	14¼	13¾	13⅞—	⅝
3⅞	G Refra .10e	4	40	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
2⅞	GnSignal .76	12	18	34	33⅝	33⅞+	⅛
2⅛	Gen Steel	4	54	4⅝	4	4	
6⅞	G TelEl 1.80	10	955	22⅝	22⅛	22¼—	⅛
5⅛	GTIEl pf2.50		13	31½	31	31⅝+	⅝
0⅛	G Tire 1.10b	4	75	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝+	⅝
2⅞	Genesco Inc	18	114	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
5	Gensar 1.20	6	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
3¼	GenuPts .64	22	159	35⅝	34	34 —	1¼
5¼	GaPac .80b	14	220	40⅝	39⅝	40 —	⅜
8	GaPw pf7.80		z170	86½	66	66½+	½
8	GaPw pf7.72		z10	63	63	63 —	1
2⅛	GerberPd .1	9	43				¼
7½	GettyO 1.50e	9	116	139	136¾	138½+	3
4⅝	GF Bus .32a	4	7	4⅛			
0	GlanPCem 1	7	9	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
7½	Gib Finl .72t	5	68	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅜
3	GiddLw .20e	5	369	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
8	GifdHill .52	5	49	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
1½	Gillette 1.50	11	507	33	32	32¼—	⅛
4¼	Ginos Inc	5	416	8	7¼	7¼—	¾
4⅞	Gleason .92t		17	7⅜	7	7 —	⅛
0¼	Global Mar	10	118	13½	12⅝	12⅞—	⅝
13½	Globeln 1	4	16	14⅝	14	14⅜	
9½	GoldWt Fin	7	41	12⅝	12½	12½	
3¼	Goodrh 1.12	4	172	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞+	⅜
2⅝	Goodyr 1.10	8	434	16⅝	16½	16⅝—	⅛
16	Gouldln 1.20	5	37	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝+	¼
3⅜	Gould pf1.35		21	17⅛	16⅞	17	
22⅞	Grace 1.60	6	223	26	25⅝	25⅝	
7¾	GrandUn .80	28	17	14	13⅝	13⅞—	¼
13¾	Granitv 1.50	3	19	18	17¾	17¾—	¼
1¾	Grant WT		1875	7⅛	5⅝	6⅞+	⅜
6¼	GrayDrg .50	4	113	10⅝	9⅞	10 +	⅜
1¼	GtAMt 2.57e		279	2⅞	2½	2¾+	¼
7⅞	GtAtlPac	7	134	10⅜	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
10⅝	GtLkDr 1.20	10	9	17⅛	16⅞	17 +	⅛
10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	12	4	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
28⅝	GtNorN 1.80	4	62	37⅝	35½	36 —	1
14¼	GtWnFin .64	7	174	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝—	⅜
20¼	GrtWU 2.92e	1	55	25⅛	23⅞	23⅞—	1⅞
16	GtWn pf1.88		17	16⅝	16	16¼+	¼
13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	6	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
10½	Greyhd 1.04	9	138	12⅝	12⅛	12½—	⅛
1⅝	Greyhndwt		172	2	1⅞	1⅞	
1	Grolier Inc		94	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
10	Grumm .60	5	123	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
6¼	Guarla .20e	8	20	10	9½	9⅞+	⅛
2⅝	Guard Mfg		355	4⅝	4	4¼+	¼
	17 3¼ 3			3¼+	½		
2⅝	Guard Mfg		355	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
6¼	GlfLfHld .30	6	154	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝+	⅛
1⅞	GulfMtg Rlt		17	3⅛	3	3⅛+	½
17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	4	577	20⅝	20	20¼+	⅜
11⅝	GlfRes .50e	3	189	14⅛	13⅞	14 —	⅛
17	GlfR pfA.20		10	19⅛	19	19 —	⅛
15⅝	GlfR pfB1.30		2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
10⅞	GlfStUt 1.12	7	156	12⅝	12⅛	12¼—	⅞
51	GlfSU pf8.08		z10	55½	55½	55½+	1⅝
23½	GlfWnInd 1a	4	374	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	¼
3⅝	GlfWind wt		358	5	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
45	GlfW pf 3.87		3	58½	58⅛	58⅛+	½
56¼	GlfW pf5.75		1	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝+	⅛
1⅞	Gulton Ind	17	148	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	½

H

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20½	Hack W 2.48	11	8	27⅞	27⅝	27¾—	¼
10½	HallFB .44	13	331	15⅝	16⅛	16⅛—	⅝
11	HallPrt .80a	5	7	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
15	Hallibtn 1.32	16	37	130⅝	124½	124⅞—	4½
12⅝	HomrlP 1.20	3	104	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
3⅞	Hammond	7	12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
3⅛	Handimn .40	15	141	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	¼
20¼	HandyH .80	4	5	23½	23¼	23½	
6¼	HonesCp .68		44	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	¼
24½	Hanna 1.35	16	26	38⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	1
14⅝	HarBrJ 1.20	7	208	24	22½	22½	
3	Hardees	20	95	4⅝	4⅛	4½+	¼
25⅞	Harnisf 1.80	5	x74	33½	32⅝	32⅝—	⅞
8	Harrahs .22	10	21	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
14½	Harris .20		65	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
10	Harsco 1b	5	54	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜—	½
5½	HartSMx .60	6	352	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛	HaltSe 1.44a		11	16½	16⅛	16½—	⅜
16⅝	HawllEl 1.68	7	34	19⅝	19	19 —	⅝
7½	HayesAlb 1	6	18	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅛
2¼	Hazeltine	9	8	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
5⅞	HCA M .50e	4	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
5⅛	Hecks .12	6	73	10⅛	9⅞	10	
13½	HeclaM .50t	15	165	19⅝	18⅞	19⅝+	1
6⅛	Heilem .48a	6	33	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
39½	HeinzH 1.12	12	185	48½	47⅜	48 —	½
2⅛	Helene Curt	6	48	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	¼
24	Hellerint .84	11	34	27⅝	26⅞	27	
5⅛	HelmeP .60		18	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
23	HelmrhP .30	8	23	29⅝	28⅝	29¼—	⅝
6	HemInc .83e		6	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
22	Hercules .80	12	309	27⅝	26½	26½—	⅝
10⅝	HershFd .80	9	83	16	15⅝	15⅝	
20⅝	Hesston .42	5	57	22½	22	22 —	⅞
20½	Heubin 1.10	14	169	39	37	38 +	¾
56⅝	HewlPk .20	27	255	89⅝	88½	88¼—	⅝
3⅝	High Voltg	11	29	6½	5⅞	6 —	¼
12¼	Hillenbd .68	8	24	19⅝	19	19½+	⅛
11⅛	Hilton Htl 1	10	306	23	22⅝	22½—	½
2⅛	HMW Ind	4	185	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
11½	Hobart .80	11	10	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
8½	HoernW .72	5	101	13⅝	13	13 —	½
2⅜	Hoff Elctrn		17	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
5⅝	Holiday .32	10	902	12	11	11 —	¾
17⅝	HlldyA 1.70t		5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
22½	HollySug 3a	2	37	28⅝	28	28⅝+	⅝
34½	Homestk 1a	5	457	44⅛	42⅝	44⅛+	2⅝
20⅞	Honywll 1.40	8	472	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	
12¼	HoovBll 1.28	6	20	14⅞	14½	14⅝	
1⅛	Horizon Cp	6	457	4½	4	4 +	⅛
7⅞	HospAff .37t	9	43	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
8⅝	HospCpA .20	18	140	18⅝	18	18 —	½
5⅞	Hostinll .36	7	281	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
7¼	Houdall .80a	9	92	9⅛	8⅝	9	
6	HougMlf .60	7	33	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3⅝	HouFab .10e	9	453	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
11⅞	HouseFin 1	7	252	16⅝	16	16 —	⅛
25½	HouF pf2.50		5	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜+	⅛
26⅝	HouF pf2.37		3	38	38	38	
21½	HousLP 1.56	7	746	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞—	½
29⅝	HouNGs .80	10	x105	35½	35	35¼—	1¼
59	HouG pf2.50		x18	70	70	70 —	2⅝
4½	HowJohn .20	12	845	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅞
10⅝	Howmet 1	6	28	13½	13	13⅜+	½
9⅝	Hubbrd 1.60	9	25	14¼	13⅝	14⅛+	½
13⅝	HudsA 1.60	4	19	17⅛	17	17	
3	HughHat .40	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4½	
61¾	Hughs Tl .50	17	239	68½	66¼	67⅞+	1
4⅛	Humana	7	99	9⅝	8⅝	9 —	⅝
11¼	HuntCh .24	14	46	14⅞	14½	14½—	¼
6⅝	HuttnEF .48	12	121	14⅝	14½	14½—	½
14⅝	Huyck .40	4	89	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅝
4½	Hydromt .24	4	32	7	6⅞	7 +	¼

I

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1⅝	ICN Pharm		200	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
23⅝	IdahoP 1.96	8	13	28⅛	28	28 —	¼
11½	IdealBasic 1	8	29	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	
2⅝	IdeaToy .10t	4	117	4⅛	4	4⅛	
10	IDS Rl 3.23e	4	102	11⅞	11¼	11⅞+	⅜
10⅝	IllCent 1.30	4	171	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
63½	IllCent pfA6		2	70⅝	70	70 +	1
27¼	IllCen pf3.50		17	35⅛	34⅞	35	
17½	IllPowr 2.20	10	145	23	22⅞	22⅞	
22	IlPow pf2.04		z20	24	24	24 +	1
17	IlToolW .50	11	17	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
7½	ImpCpAm	5	190	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
14⅝	INA Inv 1.56		12	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
2¼	Income Cap		3	4⅛	4½	4⅛	
7½	IncCCu .93e		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
14¼	IndianGas 2	8	3	19½	19½	19½	.5
13	IndplPL 1.82	10	x25	19⅝	19½	19½—	¼
10	IndlNat 1.20	19	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
5⅝	Inexco Oil	80	688	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
61⅛	IngerR 2.48	13	161	74⅝	73⅛	73½—	1⅜
38	IngR pf2.35		28	47½	47	47 —	1
21¾	InlCon 1.40a	4	34	25¼	25	25 —	½
32¼	InldStl 2.40a	5	346	38⅝	38¼	38⅝+	½
5⅛	Inmont .40	4	32	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
5⅝	Insilco .70	5	319	8	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
10½	Insil pfA1.25		3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
27½	InspirCop 2	9	13	37	36⅝	36⅝+	⅜
1¼	Instit InvTr	3	17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	Integon .28	6	59	6⅝	6¼	6⅜—	½
18⅝	Interco 1.46	7	41	29	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
1⅝	Intrcoll Div	7	36	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
27	Interlake 2a	3	43	32½	32⅛	32⅛	
157¼	IBM 6	17	676	221	215⅝	215½—	4
23⅝	IntFlav .29r	3	366	32⅛	31⅛	31½—	½
19⅝	IntHarv 1.70	5	312	26⅝	26	26 —	⅝
6⅛	IntHo'd .68e		10	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
30⅝	IntMinl 1.28	5	283	35⅛	34	34⅛—	⅜
6½	IntMng 1t	5	74	10⅝	10⅛	10⅜+	⅜
17⅞	IntMultl 1.36	6	5	24⅛	24½	24½+	¼
21⅝	InNick 1.40a	6	230	24⅞	23⅞	24	
34⅛	IntPaper 2	7	736	41⅞	40⅝	41 +	¾
3½	IntRect .12e	5	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
14⅝	IntTT 1.52	5	1858	20⅜	19⅝	20 +	⅛
32¾	IntTT pfH4		1	44	44	44 +	½
34½	ITT pf14.50		24	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛—	¼
31⅞	IntTT pfJ4		3	42⅞	42	42	
32½	IntTT pfK4		43	47⅛	42⅛	42⅞+	⅛
21½	ITT pfN2.25		185	27⅛	26	27 +	¼
37⅞	IntTT pfO5		9	50⅛	50	50⅛	
11¾	Intrpce 1.20	6	22	16⅝	16¼	16¼	
8⅝	IntrpubGp 1	5	25	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
5	IntrBrd .05e	7	36	8⅝	8¼	8⅝+	¼
11⅝	IntrsPw 1.40	9	17	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
3	IntrstUn .24	4	142	5	4⅛	4⅞+	⅜
12¼	IaBeef 2.07t	3	15	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
8¼	Iowa El 1.30	20	17	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
10⅝	IowaIlG 1.56	8	56	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
16⅝	IowaPw 1.84	8	10	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝+	½
14¼	IowaPS 1.52	8	11	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
2⅝	Ipco Hosp	8	140	5⅛	4⅝	4½—	⅝
13⅝	ITE Imp .72	7	74	18⅝	18½	18½	
5⅛	Itek Corp		864	11⅝	9⅞	11 +	1¼
9⅝	IU Intl .85	5	318	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
32½	IU Int A		6	31	31	31 —	1

J

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8	JamesF .68	9	23	12⅝	12⅜	12½	
9½	Jantzen .70	5	37	14	12¾	13⅝+	1⅝
5⅝	JapanF .90e		377	10⅝	9⅝	10⅛+	½
29⅜	JeffPilot .80	13	177	33	32½	32½—	½
17½	JewelC 1.20	9	127	25⅛	24⅝	25 —	½
2⅛	Jewelcor	4	308	5	4	4½+	⅜
22⅝	JimWalt .80	8	328	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝+	½
28	JimW pf1.60		45	35½	34⅛	35½+	1
14	JHanS 1.52e		x42	17	16⅝	17 —	⅛
18	JHanI 1.88e		5	21	21	21	
19¼	JhnMan 1.20	8	201	22⅝	22	22⅛—	⅛

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
98⅝	72¼ JohnJn .80a	34	431	97⅝	95⅝	95⅝—	1½
11⅛	8 JohnCon .80	12	46	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
26⅛	20½ JhnCont pf 2		1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
10⅝	5 JonLogn .40	9	168	11	10½	10⅝—	¼
55	50⅛ JonLau pf 5		270	55	54	55	
29	24⅝ Jorgen 1.50b	3	2	28	28	28 —	⅛
17⅝	11½ Jostens .90	7	175	18¼	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
52⅝	42⅛ JoyMfg 1.50	11	104	47⅝	45½	45½	
5⅞	3¼ Justice Mfg	17	406	4½	3⅝	4½+	⅞

K

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝ 12⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	3	102	18½	18	18 —	⅜
53½ 42⅝	Kal St pf4.75		2	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜—	1⅝
6⅞ 4⅝	KaisCem .50	8	108	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝+	⅞
14 9⅞	KaneMill .20	3	14	13⅛	12	13½—	¼
24⅝ 18⅝	KCtyPL 2.20	8	21	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝—	¼
51½ 47½	KCPL pf4.50		z130	53	53	53 +	1½
16 10⅛	KC Souin 1r	4	5	15	14⅝	15	
16⅝ 11⅝	KanGEl 1.56	8	33	15⅝	15⅛	15⅞+	¼
17 15	KanNe 1.32b	7	18	16⅝	16	16⅛+	⅛
18⅝ 16½	KanPLt 1.52	9	36	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	⅜
4⅝ 2⅝	Katy Ind	4	36	4⅛	3⅞	4	
13⅞ 9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		20	14⅛	13½	14 +	¼
9 3	KaufBrd .16		1957	9⅛	8	8⅛—	⅞
16 9⅝	Kauf pf1.50		38	16	15⅜	15⅝+	⅛
11⅜ 8⅝	Kaweckl .40	5	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15 9⅝	KayserR .68	14	7	13½	12⅝	12⅞—	⅛
6 3⅝	KeeneCp .20		6	84	6	5⅝	5⅝—
8⅛ 4⅞	Keller .50	5	26	7⅝	7¼	7½+	⅜
16⅛ 14	Kellogg .60	17	111	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝—	⅛
9⅝ 6⅞	Kellwood .80	5	37	9⅝	9	9¼+	¼
37⅝ 31⅝	Kennect 2.60	7	477	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛+	
18⅛ 13⅝	KyUtil 1.74	10	15	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
74½ 60	KerrMcGe 1	14	360	67⅝	66½	67⅛+	⅛
18 15	KeystCon 1a	2	18	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅝ 9⅝	Kidde .80	5	342	19⅛	18½	18⅞—	¼
43⅝ 33⅛	Kidde pfB 4		1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	
31⅞ 24⅛	KimbCl 1.60	8	67	31⅝	31	31¼—	⅛
8⅛ 5½	KingDSt .40	7	103	8⅛	7⅞	8 —	⅛
16½ 11¼	KirschCo .90	7	49	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
25½ 15¼	KLM Airlin		4	25⅝	24⅞	25⅞	
26¼ 14½	KnigtRld .54	11	27	26	25	25 —	⅝
7⅞ 4⅝	Koehrg .20p	6	35	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
27¼ 20	Koeh pf2.75		5	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
48 36½	Koppra 2.40	6	63	48	47	47 —	1
41⅝ 34⅝	Kraftco 1.92	11	138	39⅛	38	38⅝—	⅜
26½ 20⅝	KresgeS .22	21	2424	26	24⅝	25⅝+	⅛
12⅝ 8⅝	Kroehler Mf	16	9	10	9⅞	10	
23⅛ 15⅝	Kroger 1.36	7	325	23½	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
7⅝ 4½	Kysor .40	4	15	7	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛

L

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18⅝ 15	LamSess 1b	3	10	16½	16¼	16¼—	⅛
12⅝ 8¼	LaneBry .72	7	16	12½	12	12 —	½
13½ 6⅜	Latrobs .10r	6	50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
6⅛ 3½	LearSieg .28	5	216	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
23½ 17⅝	LearS pf2.25		11	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
18½ 12⅛	Leaswy .60b	8	107	20½	19⅝	19½+	1
12⅝ 8½	LeedsN .50	7	65	13¼	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
12¼ 7¼	Leesona .40	3	16	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
13½ 9	LehPCt .80	5	20	12	11⅝	12 +	½
1 9-16	LehVal Ind	6	37	1	15-16	15-16	
11½ 6½	LV In pf1.50		1	10	10	10 —	½
11⅝ 8½	Lehmn .72e		188	12⅛	11⅝	12 +	⅛
7½ 2⅞	Lennar Crp	13	122	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅝
17⅝ 11⅝	Lenox .72	8	6	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
6⅝ 4⅛	LevFd Cap		31	6⅝	6⅛	6½—	⅛
12½ 11	LevFin .75a		30	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
23 13	LeviStra .48	7	121	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞—	½
3⅝ 1⅛	Levitz Furn	10	3123	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
4½ 2¼	LFE Cp	7	19	4	3⅞	4 —	⅛
5⅝ 4⅛	LFE pf.50		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
19⅝ 13⅝	LOF 1.60	8	79	19⅝	19⅛	19¼+	¼
54⅝ 48½	LOF pf4.75		10	54	54	54	
5½ 3⅛	LibbMcNL	4	57	5⅛	5	5⅛	
5⅛ 1⅝	Librty Loan		75	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛+	¼
6½ 4	LibrtyLn pf		9	6	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
31⅝ 25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	9	48	31½	30½	31 —	⅛
79⅝ 57½	LillyEli 1.10	31	329	79⅝	78⅞	79¼+	¼
33½ 24	LincNat 1.60	10	105	31¼	30⅞	30⅞—	½
66 49	LincNl pf 3		10	62½	62½	62½	
18 13½	LincPl 1.74a		5	18¼	18	18	
1⅝ 1⅛	Lionel Corp	8	114	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
7⅝ 3¼	Littonin .13t		246	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅛ 4⅝	Littn ptc pf		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
27¼ 23½	Littn cv pf 3		2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞+	¼
16½ 10⅛	Littn pfB 2		6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
2⅜ 1⅛	LMI Inv	8	75	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛ 3⅛	Lockhd Airc	4	352	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	½
19⅞ 14½	Loews 1.20	6	224	19⅞	19⅛	19¼—	¼
7⅝ 4⅛	LomeFin .36		157	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅝ 15⅝	LomM 3.39e	6	183	19⅝	18½	19⅛+	⅝
8⅛ 5⅛	Londont .40e	4	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15 9⅝	LoneStInd 1	7	121	14½	14⅛	14½+	⅜
28 25½	LoneSG 1.60	7	37	26⅝	26½	26½	
14½ 10⅛	LnglsLt 1.46	7	167	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
67¼ 51⅛	LIL pf 5.75		2	63½	62⅛	62⅛+	½
81 76	LIL pf 8.30		z20	83	83	83 +	3¼
116 108	LIL pfN 13		z340	112⅛	112	112½+	½
68½ 44	LongDrg .68	38	23	66¼	65½	65½—	¼
6⅝ 2½	Loral Corp	8	106	6⅝	6	6	
29¼ 21½	LaLand 1.12	8	738	24¼	22¼	23⅛+	⅛
13⅝ 8⅝	LaPacif .20	6	782	14⅝	13⅝	14 +	¼
22 17¼	LouisGs 1.84	10	36	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
13⅛ 8⅝	Lowensin 1	4	24	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
15⅝ 9	LTV Corp	2	1196	15⅝	14⅛	14⅞—	⅝
21¼ 12	LTV Cp AA		30	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
62⅝ 48	LTVCp pf 5		38	62	61½	61½—	⅛
51 35⅝	Lubrizol 1	19	107	47⅝	47	47⅛—	⅝
12⅞ 8	LuckyStr .64	11	91	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
11⅝ 8¼	Ludlow 1.08	7	61	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
29¼ 22½	LukenSt 1.40	6	49	27⅝	27	27 —	¼
17½ 13¼	LykYng .75e	1	316	17⅛	16⅞	17	
33⅝ 26⅝	Lykes pf2.50		142	33	32⅝	32⅝—	⅛
5⅝ 3½	LyncCSy .40	8	50	5⅛	5	5 —	¼

M

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8 6¼	MacAF .68b	4	21	8½	8⅛	8⅜+	⅜
1⅝ 1¼	MacDonal	13	42	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4¼ 2⅝	Macke .30	7	11	4	4	4	
5⅝ 3⅝	Macmillj .25	4	379	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
19½ 12⅝	Macy 1.10	7	137	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
9 7⅝	MadFd .60e		73	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
6 3⅛	MadSq Ger		28	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
5⅝ 3⅛	MagicCf .32	26	1535	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
7 3⅝	Magvox .15p		28	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14½ 11⅛	Mallory 1	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
25 16½	MalHyd .44b	15	13	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	
3⅛ 2	Manhat Ind		2	3⅝	3½	3½	
12½ 9	Manpwr .88	4	33	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅜
33½ 25¼	MfrHan 1.72	7	283	30	29⅛	29⅛—	½
35 27⅛	MAPCO .70	14	176	31⅜	30⅝	31⅛+	⅛
11⅝ 5⅝	Marathn Mf	5	22	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
38 31⅝	MarаO 1.80a	6	248	33⅝	31⅞	32¼+	⅛
22 13⅝	Marcor 1	5	139	21⅝	21	21⅛—	⅛
43⅛ 28½	Marcr pf A2		15	43	41⅝	41⅞—	⅛
12⅝ 6⅛	Maremt .40	12	315	11⅞	10⅝	10⅞+	⅜
18⅝ 14⅛	MarMid 1.80	6	106	17⅝	17⅛	17⅞+	¼
24⅛ 16⅝	MarionL .48	16	59	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅝
59⅝ 41	Marlen 1.68	20	140	51½	50⅝	51⅛+	1⅛
26⅞ 13⅝	Marley .60	11	85	28⅝	27	27⅛+	½
9⅞ 6⅝	Marqtt .50e	5	63	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
17 6½	Marriot .52t	19	936	16⅞	14⅝	15⅛—	1⅛
22⅛ 15⅝	MarshF 1.24	9	69	24	22⅛	23⅛+	1
16⅞ 13⅝	MartMa 1.30	4	128	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞+	⅛
15⅝ 11⅜	MridCup .54	7	14	15½	15⅛	15½	
41⅛ 30	MascoCp .32	19	105	41⅞	41⅛	41½+	½
25½ 16½	Masonite .54	18	624	24	23⅛	23⅞—	⅛
16½ 13⅝	MassyF .85e	4	64	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
11⅝ 7⅜	MasMt 1.37e	8	23	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
18⅛ 11⅝	MasCp 1.58e		41	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
12⅝ 10⅛	Masinc 1.02		52	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
16⅞ 12	MatsuE .29e	9	44	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
32⅝ 22⅛	MayDSt 1.60	10	277	32⅝	32	32⅛	
5¼ 3⅝	MaysJW .50	7	51	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
26⅞ 19⅝	Maytg 1.30a	16	88	25⅝	25⅛	26⅛+	½
7⅝ 5⅝	MBPXL .20e	3	7	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝—	⅛
42½ 27⅝	MCA Inc 1	6	78	42¼	41½	41⅝—	¼
12¼ 7⅝	McCord .96	4	103	11	9⅝	11 +	1¼
4 2⅛	McCror .50p		43	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
84⅝ 59⅝	McDer 1.20	7	318	68½	67⅛	67¼—	⅝
44⅝ 26⅝	McDonalds	26	840	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	⅜
12⅝ 8⅛	McDonD .40	4	92	12⅛	11⅞	12	
15⅝ 11½	McGEd 1.50	12	101	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
10⅞ 6	McGrwH .56	9	1185	11⅝	10⅝	11⅛+	⅜
17⅝ 13	M GH pf1.20		34	19½	18	19 +	1¼
2 1⅛	McGrg Don	6	13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
46⅞ 29⅝	McIntyre	8	z230	45	44	44 +	½
20⅛ 16⅝	McKee .80a	7	23	21⅛	20¼	20⅞+	⅜
22¼ 16	McLean .72	5	37	21⅝	21¼	21⅛+	¼
17¼ 13¼	McLout 1.60	4	63	16⅝	15⅝	15¾—	⅜
10 7½	McNeil .80	6	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
17¼ 13⅛	MeadCp 1.20	3	48	15⅝	15⅛	15⅜+	½
34⅝ 29½	Mea pfA2.80		2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
34½ 28⅝	Mea pfB2.80		4	33½	33½	33½	
20 13	Medusa 1.40	9	11	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	¼
2⅛ 1⅛	MEI Cp	6	22	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11 6⅝	Melvlish .48	11	1119	12⅛	11	11⅞+	⅝
7½ 2½	Menasc .12t	13	24	6⅝	6½	6½—	¼
41 28½	MercStr .80	10	5	39½	39¼	39⅛+	⅛
77⅝ 57½	Merck 1.40	27	380	77⅛	76⅛	76⅞—	⅜
11½ 8⅝	Meredith .70	4	89	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
16⅝ 10½	MerrLyn .56	16	1160	17	16½	16½—	⅛
26⅝ 20¼	MesaPet .05	56	367	22	21	21⅛+	⅜
8⅛ 7	Mesabi 1.04e	8	51	8⅛	7⅞	8	
19⅝ 14½	MestaM 1.20	12	9	20	19⅝	19⅝	
36⅛ 17	MGM 2.50e	6	113	35⅛	32⅛	33⅛—	2¼
14⅛ 12⅝	MGM wt		67	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
9⅝ 5⅛	Metrom .50	9	138	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
14⅛ 8⅛	MGIC In .10		878	13⅛	12½	12½—	¼
12⅝ 8⅛	MichGs 1.10	8	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
16⅞ 14⅝	MhTube 1.20	4	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
12¼ 8⅜	Microdot .60	4	54	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
14⅝ 9⅝	Mlcrow .79t	7	22	14⅝	14½	14⅜+	⅛
14 10⅝	MidC Tl 1.04	8	73	13⅛	12½	12⅝—	⅛
15⅛ 12⅝	MidSUt 1.26	6	322	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
3⅝ 2⅛	Midind Mtg	8	29	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
14⅝ 10⅛	MidldRoss 1	4	72	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
23⅛ 17½	MilesLb 1.28	7	85	22⅝	22	22 —	¼
7½ 4⅛	MiltBrd .36a	8	146	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
58⅝ 43	MinMM 1.35	21	632	56	54⅝	54⅞—	1¼
16⅝ 13⅝	MinnPL 1.46	9	4	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
11½ 9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	27	12	11½	12 +	½
12⅛ 9⅛	MissnEq .28	7	37	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛ 16⅝	MissRiv 1.20	4	96	18⅝	18	18⅛—	⅜
14 10⅝	MoPac pf1		16	14	13⅝	14 +	⅝
20 14⅝	MoPfCe 1.60	6	9	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
11⅛ 8	MoPSv .84b	6	15	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
43½ 34⅛	MobilOl 3.40	4	416	41	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
3⅝ 1½	Mobil Home		244	3⅛	3	3¼+	⅛
14⅛ 8⅛	Mohas 1.20	14	209	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛+	⅜
2⅝ 1⅛	Mohk Data		491	2⅛	1⅞	2 —	⅛
12¼ 8⅝	MohkRub 1	10	5	11½	11⅛	11½	
22¼ 14⅛	Molycrp .40	5	31	20½	19⅝	19⅝—	⅝
32½ 23⅛	Mo.y pf2.50		5	32	30⅝	30⅝—	1
14⅝ 9	MonarchM 1	4	29	14	13⅝	13⅞—	¼
8⅝ 5⅝	Monarm Ind	3	92	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
9⅞ 7	MonrEq .44	8	227	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
57⅝ 41	Monsan 2.40	6	318	55⅛	54⅝	54⅝—	⅜
30 26⅛	MonDU 2.08	7	2	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
25½ 22¼	MonPw 1.80	8	44	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
23 19⅝	MonSt 1.80a		51	22⅝	22¼	22⅝—	¼
7⅛ 4⅝	MONY .72e	9	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	
48⅝ 27⅝	MoorMc 1.40	4	116	45⅝	42⅝	42⅝—	1⅝
64⅝ 51⅝	Morgan 1.80	14	465	59⅞	58⅝	58⅝—	⅜
18⅝ 13½	MorrsKn .88	5	13	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
2½ 1⅛	MorseEl Pd		50	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	MorseS .16e	6	88	3⅝	3⅛	3½—	⅛
4⅝ 1⅝	MtgeTr Am		12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅝ 11½	MorNor .88	8	240	14⅝	13⅞	14⅛—	⅜
51⅛ 33⅝	Motorola .70	20	455	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	⅜
32⅝ 25⅞	MtFuel 1.20	13	80	28⅝	28	28 —	⅜
19⅝ 15¼	MtStTel 1.52	9	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
7⅝ 4⅛	Munford .36	5	33	7⅛	6⅞	7	
5⅝ 3⅝	Muntd pf.21		9	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
13⅝ 11	Munsng 1.08	56	33	14	13⅝	14 +	1
14⅛ 10⅛	MurphC 1.20	6	19	13⅝	13	13⅛+	⅛
21⅝ 15½	MurpOil .60	4	49	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅛ 12	MurryOh 1	4	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
15⅞ 12⅝	MutlOm 1.32		10	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
7⅝ 4	MyerSL .60	8	13	6⅞	6½	6½+	⅜

N

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35⅝ 22¼	Nabisco 2.20	12	193	35½	34⅝	34⅞—	⅞
30¼ 17	NalcoCh .60	21	51	29½	29	29 —	⅜
7⅝ 4⅝	NarcoSci .60	8	48	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
22⅝ 15	NashuaC .60	6	100	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
13⅝ 7⅛	NatAirl .50	5	x175	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
12⅝ 7⅝	N Avia .69e		14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
13½ 9½	NatCan .53	5	145	13⅝	12⅝	13 —	¼
24½ 19¼	N Can pf1.50		4	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝+	½
42¼ 23⅝	N Chem .28	27	99	40½	37⅝	40¼+	2⅝
6½ 5⅛	NatCityL .90		17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
37⅛ 27⅝	NatDet 2.52	5	16	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅝
16⅞ 13⅝	NatDist 1.20	5	214	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	
22½ 18½	NatFuelG 2	6	11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	
13¼ 8⅝	NatGyp 1.05	8	205	14	13½	13⅝—	⅝
4 1⅝	Nat Homes		207	4	3⅞	4	
5¼ 3⅛	Natlnd .20	3	165	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8¼ 6⅛	Natlnd pf.60		10	8	7⅝	7⅝—	¼
2⅞ ⅞	NatMtge Fd		48	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞+	⅛
29⅝ 26⅛	N Pres 1.10a	5	3	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
24⅛ 9⅛	Nat Semicn	15	943	24⅝	22⅝	22⅞—	1⅝
9⅛ 6⅛	N Svcind .72	6	27	9⅝	9	9⅛	
15⅝ 11⅝	N Stand .90	5	20	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
44¼ 30⅛	N Starch .80	14	15	41½	40½	40½—	⅜
38⅝ 32⅛	NatStl 2.50a	4	290	38	37⅛	37⅝+	⅛
5⅞ 2⅝	Nat Tea		77	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
45⅞ 30⅛	Natoma 1.20	3	307	39⅝	37⅝	37⅝—	1⅝
25⅛ 14⅛	NCR Cp .72	7	394	24½	23⅝	23⅞—	⅝
10⅞ 6⅛	Neptune .40	10	22	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅝
18⅝ 15⅛	NevPw 1.40	5	35	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
22⅛ 21	NevP pf2.30		z1100	22	21½	21½—	½
16⅛ 13	NEngEl 1.78	7	105	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
12⅞ 8⅞	NEnGE 1.28	7	24	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
27⅝ 23⅛	N EngT 2.36	10	7	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	¼
10⅛ 8⅝	Newhall .26	9	27	9½	9⅛	9⅛	
22⅛ 16⅛	Newmt 1.60	4	135	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
22⅝ 16⅝	NYSEG 2.20	6	86	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	
91 79½	NYSE pf8.80		z260	91	90⅛	90⅛—	¼
41 35	NYSE pf3.75		250	39½	39½	39½—	½
23½ 19½	NYSE pf2.12		8	22⅝	22	22⅝—	⅛
11⅝ 8⅛	NiaMP 1.18	6	435	11	10⅞	10⅞	
68 63	Nia M pf7.72		z30	72	72	72 +	6
45⅞ 38½	NiaM pf 4.85		z100	48⅝	43¼	48¼—	⅛
35 29½	NiaM pf 3.40		240	34	34	34	
13 11	NiaShr 1.03e		4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
14⅝ 11⅝	NL Ind 1	4	148	14	13⅝	13⅞	
15⅝ 13⅛	NLT Cp .60	7	162	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
6⅞ 5⅝	NortkWn 5	6	108	67⅛	66⅝	67⅛—	⅛
15⅛ 12⅝	Norlin 1.25	3	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
15⅝ 10⅝	Norris 1.12	5	16	15⅝	15	15 —	⅝
32 24⅛	NoACoal .80	9	21	25⅝	25⅛	26 —	⅛
10⅞ 8⅛	NoAMt 2.01e	5	123	10½	9⅝	10⅛+	½
18 12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	6	44	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	NoCAir .10e		5 28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1½ 13-16	NoCeAir wt		23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9 6⅝	NoestUt 1.02	6	454	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
23⅛ 17⅝	NollGas 1.92	8	107	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	⅛
24⅛ 19⅛	NollG pf1.90		11	24⅛	24	24⅛+	⅛
16⅛ 14	NIndPS 1.35	8	86	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
57 51½	NNGs 3.10a	5	167	53	57⅝	58 +	1
22½ 15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	9	67	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅜
44 37	NSPw pf3.60		z60	43½	43½	43½—	¼
4⅞ 2⅞	Northgt .65e	6	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
29⅛ 22¼	Northrp 1.60	5	105	26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	
13⅝ 11⅛	NwstAirl .45	6	331	19½	19	19 —	¼
40¼ 34	NwtBnc 1.60	9	30	38⅝	37⅛	37⅛+	¼
19⅛ 13⅝	NwE ctl.20e	4	24	18	17⅝	18 —	⅜
23⅝ 19⅞	Nwtlnd 1.20	3	246	27½	27	27¼+	⅜
13⅛ 8½	Nwstlnd wt		17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
84⅛ 59	Nwind pfA5		16	82	81	81 +	1
65 60	Nwind pfC5		3	82½	81	82½+	4¼
64 49½	Nwtin pf4.20		14	62	61⅛	61⅛+	⅜
12⅛ 9⅛	NwML 1.63e	6	144	12	10½	10½—	⅛
44⅝ 34⅛	NwtSil 2.40a	9	59	45⅝	43½	45⅛+	1⅝
25⅝ 20½	Norton 1.70	6	28	25½	25⅛	25⅛	
19½ 10⅝	NortSim .40	11	315	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
41⅞ 25¼	NortS pf1.60		34	42¼	41¼	41¼—	⅛
13½ 18⅝	NucorCp .24	4	17	17½	17	17 —	⅜
23⅛ 16½	NVF 5.40t	1	110	19	17⅝	18 +	⅜

O

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝ 5⅛	Oak Ind .40	3	5	8⅝	8¼	8⅝—	⅛
10⅝ 7⅛	Oakite P .64	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
15⅛ 12⅛	OcciPet .50e	3	1564	13⅝	13	13⅛—	½
51 42	OccidPt pf 4		80	47⅝	44⅝	44⅝—	3⅛
47⅛ 40⅛	OccP pf3.60		49	44⅝	42⅛	42⅛—	1⅝
27⅛ 22⅛	OccIP pf2.16		3	26⅛	26	26¼+	¼
20½ 13½	OgdenCp 1	4	125	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	½
31 23	Ogdn pf1.87		1	29½	29½	29½—	½
16⅛ 12⅛	OhioEd 1.66	8	124	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
106 102	OhE pf10.76		z120	105	105⅞	105⅞—	⅛
43½ 37	OhEd pf3.70		z120	41½	41½	41½	
111 110	OhPw pf 14		z150	111	110½	111	
22⅝ 13⅛	OklaGE 1.40	11	54	22⅛	22	22 —	⅛
11½ 9½	OklGE pf.80		z50	11	10⅝	11	
22½ 17⅝	OklaNG 1.60	9	11	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
19⅝ 14⅝	OlinCp 1.20	4	45	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	½
16⅝ 13⅛	Olinkraft 1	4	45	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛—	⅛
10⅛ 7⅝	Omark .50	4	21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅛
12⅝ 10	Opelika 1	7	10	11½	11⅛	11¼	
11⅛ 7½	OrangR 1.20	9	40	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅛ 3⅝	Orange .12	10	253	8⅛	7	7⅝+	½
31 24⅛	OtisElv 2.20	6	77	32⅛	31	31⅞+	1
17⅛ 11	OutMar 1.20	10	190	19½	17⅛	19⅛+	1⅝
10⅛ 8	OutletCo .70	4	13	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅛
13⅝ 9	OvernitT .80	5	32	13⅝	13⅛	13½—	⅛
11⅝ 8⅛	OverShip .15	4	53	11	10½	10½—	⅛
38⅝ 25⅛	OwenCn .68	17	115	33½	37⅛	38½+	⅜
40 32	Owenlll 1.72	7	67	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝—	⅛
10⅝ 7⅛	Oxfrdlnd .60	3	9	10½	10⅝	10½+	⅛

P - Q

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14 11⅝	PacAS 1.20a		20	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅜
23½ 20½	PacGas 1.88	7	184	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
17 14⅝	PacLtg 1.68	9	51	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21 13⅛	PacPetrl .75	9	47	18⅝	18½	19⅛+	⅝
18⅝ 14⅛	PacPw 1.60	9	113	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
15½ 12⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	12	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	¼
75 69	PacTT pf 6		z160	73⅛	72	72	
9⅝ 8⅛	PacTin .60a	4	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4⅞ 2⅛	Paine Webb		563	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛+	⅛
13 8⅝	PalW pf1.30		11	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅜
4 2⅝	PalmBc .25	4	21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅛ 3	Pamida Inc	10	651	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
5⅝ 2	PanAm Air		1600	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
33⅝ 27¼	PanhEP 2	7	355	31⅞	30⅝	31	
9⅝ 6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	45	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
12⅛ 8⅝	Pargas .98	7	29	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞+	⅛
17⅝ 13¼	ParHan 1.12	6	69	18⅝	17⅞	18⅛+	⅛
21⅛ 12¼	ParkPen .64	7	86	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
20½ 15⅝	Pasco Inc	5	354	15⅝	14½	14½—	1⅛
11⅛ 6½	Payl nw .30	7	39	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18⅛ 9½	PabGa .09r	11	72	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
3 1⅛	Penn Cent		182	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛ 3⅞	PennDix .24	5	33	6½	6⅛	6⅜+	⅛
3⅝ 1⅛	Penn Fruit		5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
60¼ 36½	Penney 1.16	19	300	57⅛	57⅛	58½+	1
51⅛ 45	PaCo pf4.62		1	58⅛	50⅛	58⅛	
20 16⅝	PaPwLt 1.80	6	45	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
120 105	PaPLf pf 13		z20	116⅛	115⅛	116⅛—	½
92 79	PaPL pf8.70		z100	89	89	89	
89 73	PaPL pf8.40		z450	86	85	86 +	2½
52 44½	PaPL pf4.50		z20	50½	50	50	
23⅛ 17⅝	Pennwlt 1.36	8	100	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	1
37⅛ 31	Penwl pf2.50		6	37⅝	37½	37½—	⅜
22 18⅛	Penwl pf1.60		13	21½	21	21 +	¼
21⅛ 17	Pennzoi 1.20	5	323	19⅛	19⅛	19½—	⅛
80 68½	Pennz pfB 8		3	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛—	⅜
27⅛ 22	Pennz pf1.33		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
6⅛ 3⅝	PeopDrg .20	11	14	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
35 30⅛	PeopGs 2.68	7	x251	35⅛	35	35 —	½
61⅛ 40⅞	PepsiCo 1.40	15	95	56⅛	56⅛	56⅞+	⅛
28⅛ 16	PerkElm .28	29	181	28⅝	27⅝	28 —	⅛
23⅛ 16⅝	PetInc 1.40	7	54	22⅝	22⅛	22½+	⅛
13½ 11	PetInc pf 1		7	13½	13	13½	
11⅝ 6⅛	PeterPl .80	24	25	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛+	⅜
51½ 34	PetrleStr .80	20	21	54	52⅛	53⅝+	2¼
15⅝ 8⅛	Petrolan .44	6	55	15	14⅛	14½—	½
19⅝ 16⅝	Petrim 2.01e		8	18⅛	18	18⅛	
36⅞ 24	Pfizer .76a	18	611	36⅝	35⅛	35½—	⅛
35 29	PhelpD 2.20	6	119	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅝
14⅝ 11⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	7	180	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
93 74	PhilE pf9.50		z200	87	87	87	
84 67	PhilE pf8.75		z60	80	79½	79½—	½
74 57½	PhilE pf7.80		z50	75	75	75 +	1
68½ 57	PhilaEl pf 7		z120	65½	65	65½+	1½
44 33½	PhlIE pf4.30		z50	40½	40½	40½	
20½ 14⅞	PhilSub 1.30	6	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
50⅝ 40⅞	PhilMorr .90	15	x813	47⅛	46	46 —	1⅛
3½ 2	Philips Ind		51	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8½ 5⅛	Phil Ind pf 1		6	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝—	½
46⅛ 37	PhilPet 1.60	7	609	40⅞	40⅛	40⅛	
5⅝ 3⅞	PhillVnH .40	31	28	6	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
14¼ 7⅝	Pickwk 1.29t	6	133	14	14	14 +	⅛
14½ 9⅛	PiedNG 1.28	5	28	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝+	⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	9	18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
56⅛ 36	Pillsbry 1.80	11	175	56	55⅛	55⅛—	⅜
23⅛ 19⅛	PlonNG 1.20	9	61	22½	22¼	22¼—	⅛
16⅛ 11⅛	PitneyB .60	8	267	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	½
15 13½	PittFrg .80b	20	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
46½ 36⅛	Pittston .80a	7	737	44⅝	43	43 —	1½
25⅛ 12⅛	Pizza Hut	12	269	25⅛	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
3⅛ 1⅝	Plan Resrch	9	1121	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	Playboy .12	8	49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
16⅛ 6⅛	Plessey .93e	5	26	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
6½ 3⅛	PNB M .96e	8	47	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
24¼ 15	Polaroid .32	25	1543	22⅛	21	21⅝+	⅛
10⅛ 3⅝	Ponderosa	5	665	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	⅛
13⅝ 8⅞	PopeTa .60b	5	56	13⅝	12½	13⅛+	1⅛
18½ 13⅝	Portec 1b	4	13	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
66 63	Portr pf5.50		z210	65	65	65	
17⅛ 12⅝	PorlGE 1.58	8	56	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	
29 23⅝	Potlath 1.40	5	80	30⅛	29⅛	29⅝+	⅝
13⅛ 10	PotmEl 1.16	7	201	11⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
56⅝ 50	PotEl pf5.50		z100	55½	55½	55½	
45 35½	PotEl pf4.04		z200	44	44	44 +	½
34⅛ 26⅝	PotEl pf2.44		1	31	31	31 —	1⅜
27⅞ 24½	PPGInd 1.70	6	183	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
9 6	Premier .32	6	48	8⅝	8½	8½—	¼
98⅞ 78½	ProctGam 2	23	223	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛—	1
7⅛ 6½	ProdRsh .30	4	24	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
23⅞ 18⅝	Prolerint 1a	2	10	22½	22	22⅛+	⅜
6 4	PSA Inc	11	71	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
15⅛ 10	PSvCol 1.20	8	32	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅝ 12	PSvEG 1.72	6	291	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅜
99 82	PSEG pf9.62		z150	97	96	96 —	1
76⅝ 64½	PSEG pf7.80		z20	75	75	75 —	1
76 61	PSEG pf7.52		z700	75	75	75 +	1
54 45	PSEG pf5.28		z50	51½	51½	51½—	1½
52 42½	PSEG pf5.05		z80	51½	1½	1½	
46 39	PSEG pf4.30		z200	43½	43	43½—	⅜
34⅛ 29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	9	393	33⅝	33	33 —	⅜
13½ 11⅛	PSInd pf1.08		z110	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
16 11½	PSvNH 1.64	6	52	16	15⅛	15⅝	
9⅛ 3	Publckr .19t	6	461	8⅛	7⅛	7½—	1⅛
3⅝ 2⅝	Pueblon .30	5	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
4⅝ 2¼	PR Cem .12		4	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
24 18⅞	PugSPL 1.98	6	30	23¼	22⅞	23¼+	⅜
49⅝ 38	Pullmn 1.70	8	64	45⅛	44½	44½—	⅞
11½ 7⅝	PurexCp .88	7	x59	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
17 14¼	Purex pf1.35		x2	17½	16⅞	16⅞+	⅛
2⅝ 1⅛	Puritn Fash		93	2½	2¼	2⅝	
28¼ 17⅝	Purolatr .96	9	31	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛—	⅛
18⅞ 12⅝	QuakOat .80	11	204	18⅝	18	18 +	⅛
49⅝ 38⅝	QukOat pf 3		1	50	50	50 +	1
20 15	QuakStO .44	11	28	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
6¼ 4	Questor .25r		12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17½ 14¼	Questr pfA 2		7	16½	16¼	16¼	

R

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
43 36	RalstonP .90	16	117	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛+	½
5½ 2½	Ramda .12	15	2276	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
10 7⅝	Ranco In .92	6	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
7½ 5¼	RapidAm 1	9	135	7⅛	7¼	7⅛+	⅛
21¼ 18⅛	Rap irpf2.25		1	22½	22½	22½+	1½
24 17¼	Raybest 1.50	5	11	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	½
11 7⅛	Raym nt .40	6	91	10⅞	10⅛	10¼—	¼
33⅝ 25¼	Raythen .80	9	312	34	32⅝	33⅛	
15½ 10⅝	RCA 1	18	x1363	15⅝	15	15⅛	
43½ 39	RCA cvpf 4		21	47⅛	47	47 —	½
3⅛ 1⅛	viReadg Co		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
3⅛ 1	viReadg 2pf		1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
20⅝ 15⅛	RdgBate .35	6	90	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
3⅛ 1⅝	Redman Ind		289	3⅛	2⅞	3	
9½ 7⅛	ReeceCp .74	5	33	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
20⅛ 16¼	Reed Tool	9	77	17½	17	17⅛—	¼
18½ 15⅛	Reeves 1.60	4	37	13⅛	17⅝	18 +	⅛
14 10⅛	ReichCh .60	3	100	12⅛	11⅝	12 +	¼
6 4⅛	Relab St .60	4	25	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15⅛ 15¼	RelianEl .90	5	105	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
45 35	Relian pf 3		243	43½	43⅛+	1½	
8 4¼	RellaGrp .40		31	7⅛	7	7 —	⅜
14¼ 13	ReG pfC2.60		14	15¼	14¼	15¼+	⅛
18⅝ 13¼	ReG pfB2.20		1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞+	½
2⅝ 1½	Republic p	5	605	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
12 8⅝	RepFinS .88	5	19	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛ 1⅛	RepMtg Inv		23	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
31⅛ 22⅞	RepStl 1.60a	3	407	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞—	⅜
7⅞ 4⅛	ResrvOil .12	6	83	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅜
18⅞ 13⅛	RetailCred 2	8	2	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	
29½ 17⅛	RevcoDS .32	15	63	29⅛	28½	29 +	½
9⅝ 6⅛	RevCop .25e	3	68	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
68⅛ 47⅛	Revlon 1.20	18	107	67⅝	67	67⅛—	⅛
3⅞ 2⅝	Rexhm .20	4	23	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
18½ 12⅝	Rexnrd 1.12	5	29	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	
32½ 28	Rexn pf2.50		1	33	33	33 +	½
30 22⅛	Rexn pf2.36		1	30	30	30	
56⅛ 49½	Reylnd 2.83		7 475	52⅛	51⅛	52—	¼
63 52½	Reyin pf2.25		21	57	56	57 +	1½
19 14⅝	ReynMet 1a	3	135	18	17½	17⅝—	½
52½ 44½	RayM pf4.50		9	51⅞	51¼	51⅞—	⅛
12⅝ 5½	RaySec .50a	17	39	12⅛	12	12 —	¼
12¼ 10⅛	Richardsn 1	4	13	11	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
22½ 13⅝	RichMer .64	11	263	22⅝	21⅝	22⅛+	⅝
14⅛ 11	Richmnd .80	7	118	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	¼
12¼ 10⅛	Rie gelT 1.20	4	16	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
13¼ 8	RioGran .60	4	28	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9¼ 7½	RioGr pf.80		9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8½ 4⅛	RiteAid .12	14	843	9⅛	8⅛	8⅞—	⅛
19⅝ 11½	RivianF .90	10	12	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
12⅞ 9	Robshaw .90	9	35	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
16½ 13¼	Robrtsn 1.30	6	2	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
15½ 10½	Robins .24a	15	515	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
15⅝ 18⅝	RochG 1.24b	8	55	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12⅞ 16⅝	RochTel .76	9	90	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅜
7⅝ 4⅞	Rockowr .44	10	47	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
24 18⅞	Rockwllnt 2	5	2209	19⅝	19¼	19¼—	¼
59 50	Rklnt pf4.75		5	54⅛	53⅝	54	
70¼ 46½	RohmH 1.28	12	119	69⅞	68⅛	69¼—	½
10⅝ 8⅛	Rohrlnd .90	6	83	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅜
18⅞ 11¼	Rollinsln .25	15	42	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
7⅛ 4⅞	Ronson .39	9	21	7	6⅞	7	
13⅛ 9⅛	Roper 1.10	4	41	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
25⅛ 18	RorerA .53	13	37	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
41⅛ 27⅛	Rosario .40b	17	387	42⅛	39⅝	42⅛+	3⅛
12⅛ 8⅛	RoyCCol .64	12	190	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
38 27⅛	RoylD 2.71e	3	404	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅜
4½ 3⅛	Royl nd .45t	9	127	4⅛	3⅝	4 +	¼
5 3⅛	RTE Cp .16	6	31	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
18½ 14	Rubbrm .36	21	131	17	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
15⅝ 11	Rucker .20	6	113	13	12½	12½	
8⅞ 5⅛	RussTog .76	5	66	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅞ 3⅛	Ryder Sys	7	5323	6½	5⅞	6 +	⅛

S

—1975— High Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33½ 26	SabineR .56	9	3	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
2⅛ 1½	Safeard Ind	21	10	2	1⅝	1⅞—	⅛
43⅝ 34⅛	Safewy 1.60	14	187	43⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
5⅞ 3	Saga Corp	6	256	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	⅛
42⅛ 34⅛	StJoeM 2.20	5	157	42⅛	41⅛	42 +	⅜
12⅝ 8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	11	2	11½	11½	11½	
27⅞ 22⅛	StLSaF 2.50	5	9	27	26⅝	26⅞	
11⅞ 9⅛	StPaulS .96a		31	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25½ 19½	StRegP 1.40	5	114	24⅝	24	24⅛—	⅛
5 3½	Salant .20	4	38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
12⅛ 10⅛	SanDGs 1.20	6	248	12⅛	12	12⅛	
5⅝ 2⅛	Sandrs Asso		85	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
14⅛ 8⅛	Sangamo .70	6	38	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
9⅛ 5⅛	SJuanR .80r	6	15	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
30⅛ 26	SFeInd 1.80	6	166	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
8⅛ 7⅛	SFeInd pf.50		1	8	8	8	
24⅛ 18⅛	SenFeInt .33	8	92	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
8 5⅛	SargWel .49	7	14	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
5⅛ 3	Saul RlEst	6	138	4	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝ 6⅛	SavanE .34r	5	36	8	7⅞	8	
3⅛ 1⅞	Sav A Stop		17	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5 3	SavODr .15e	8	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7 1⅛	SavinB Mch	25	159	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅞ 2⅛	Saxon Ind	4	1534	4⅛	4	4 +	⅛
3⅝ 2⅛	SCA Svc	8	459	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
5 2⅛	Schaefer Cp	14	23	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
66⅛ 44	SchergPl .60	29	402	67⅛	66	66 —	⅛
27⅛ 15½	SchlitzBr .68	14	287	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
112 91	Schlumb .90	25	466	99⅛	97⅛	99⅛+	⅛
14⅛ 9	SCM Cp .50	3	122	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
6⅛ 4⅛	SCOAInd .60	6	45	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15⅛ 8⅛	ScotLFd .64	4	34	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
14⅛ 9⅛	ScottFetz 1	8	124	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
11⅛ 8⅛	ScottFor .68	6	76	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
17⅛ 12⅛	ScottPap .68	9	274	18	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
10 5	Scottys .10	10	203	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13⅛ 8⅛	ScovillMfg 1	8	158	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
33⅛ 25⅛	Scovil pf2.50		11	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
6 4	ScudDucVt		27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
8⅛ 7⅛	Scud pf.52k		4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
14⅛ 10⅛	ScaCont .20	4	60	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
31⅛ 27	SeabCL 2.20	4	304	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
5⅛ 2⅛	SeabWA .14t	13	481	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
37 31⅛	Seagram .60	15	11	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
		6	44	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛+	⅛
9⅛ 7	SealdPw .72	6	7	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		15	467	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	1⅛
67⅛ 49⅛	Scars 1.60a	17	625	67⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	1⅛
2⅛ 1⅛	Seatrain Lin		135	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		6	77	25⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	1⅛
5 3⅛	SvcCplnt .10	5	239	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8⅛ 5⅛	Servcml .60	5	401	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
5⅛ 3⅛	Shakspre .23	7	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅛ 5⅛	Shape I .15	5	203	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
48⅛ 39⅛	ShellOil 2.60	5	103	44	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
24⅛ 31⅛	ShellT 1.19e	3	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	1⅛
7⅛ 4⅛	ShellrGl .56	4	70	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
31 24	ShellG pf3		15	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
15⅛ 10⅛	ShlGl pf1.35		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
42⅛ 34⅛	ShewW 2.20	6	28	41⅛	41	41⅛—	1⅛
10⅛ 8⅛	SicPac .72	6	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
17⅛ 14⅛	SignaCo .10	2	191	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛+	⅛
33⅛ 25⅛	SignoeCp 1	10	67	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, insurance & industrial stocks.

Closing Prices March 11, 1975

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Bankam	37½	37⅞
1st Bk Sy	38	38¾
1stEmp S	11¾	12½
1st Wn F	1¾	2
Frnkl Cp	2⅞	3⅜
Hartf NC	16¼	16¾
Midl Bks	22¼	23¼
Shaw Bos	31¾	33¼
U Va Bks	15	15½
Va N Bnk	15¼	16¼
Insurance		
Fld Un Lf	18¼	18¾
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4⅝	5⅜
AID Inc	2	3
AVM Cp	2⅞	3½
Acushnt	10½	12
Addisn W	9⅛	9½
Adv Ros	1⅛	1⅜
Alberts	3⅛	3¾
Allco Inc	10	10½
Allyn Bac	5	5⅜
A El Lab	⅞	1⅛
Am Exp	35	35½
Am Finl	11⅛	11½
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Greet	11	11½
Am Telev	10¼	11⅛
Am Weld	6¾	7½
Amtr Dv	1⅛	1⅜
Anadite	3½	3⅞
Anheus B	37⅞	38¼
Ard May	2	2¼
ArkWIG	15⅝	16½
Arrow H	17⅝	18⅛
Arvida	4⅞	5¼
AsCC Bot	12¾	13½
AllGas Li	12⅞	13¼
Baird Af	3⅛	3½
Ball PntC	6	6¾
Bang Hy	11	11¾
Bkem Rlt	8¾Y	8
Bassett F	12¾	13½
Bayls Mk	9⅝	9⅞
Beeline F	4⅞	5⅝
Betz Lab	33	38¾
Bibb Co	6	6½
Bird Son	33½	35
Birtchr	1⅛	1¾
Bick Hills	29	30½
Bonza Inf	2⅞	2⅝
Booz AH	4⅛	4½
Braden	7	7¾
Brinks	14	14½
Brks Sca	12½	13¾
Brwning	4	4½
Buckb M	4⅞	5⅜
Buckeye	4⅛	5⅛
Burn Sim	4¼	4¾
CalWSv	26	27
Campl Ch	1¾	2⅛
Conrad H	1⅛	1½
Capln Air	⅝	⅞
Cap Tec	3	3¾
CenVt PS	10⅛	10⅞
Chm Lea	8½	9½
Chesa Ut	8¾	9¾
Chi Bridg	80½	82
Chilton	2⅝	3⅛
ChrisSe	102½	105½
Circle F	2½	3¼
CitznUt A	25¼	29
CitznUt B	26¾	27¾
Clark Mf	26½	27½
Cow Cp	8½	9
Colu Vent	3	4
Com Clr	14¾	15¾
Coml Sh	19½	21
Comw Pa	23¾	24½
Con Pap	34	35
Corenco	17	19
Craw Co	16	17½
Cross Co	12¾	13½
Cutlr Fed	1¾	2⅛
Danly M	5½	6¼
Data Dgn	1¾	2⅛
Data Hnd	19	10½
Dayt Inc	21½	23½
Decor In	2⅜	2⅞
DeKlb Ag	35¼	37¼
Delhi Oil	2⅞	3⅜
DeLux C	26	26¾
Det ntBr	26¾	27¾
Dewey El	⅝	1⅛
Diam Cry	10¼	11
Dbn Cru	14¾	15¾
Docutel	3⅝	4⅛
Dollar G	6¼	6¾
Dorch G	5⅞	6⅛
Dow Jone	25¼	26¼
Doyle DB	7⅝	8¼
Dunkin D	3¼	3½
Durlron	13	13¾
Eberln In	3⅛	3⅝
Econ Lab	32½	33
ElPas El	10	10⅛
Elba Syst	4¼	4⅝
Elder Be	3¾	4½
Elec Nucl	6	6½
Elec Mod	1⅛	1⅜
Energy C	3⅝	4¼
Entwistl	2¼	3
Equty Oil	14⅝	14⅝
Erie Tec	7½	9½
Ethan Al	14¼	15½
Fab Tek	⅝	1⅛
Fingrhl	1¼	1⅝
Fst Bost	21¾	22½
Ficknor	16¾	17¼
Fla WatU	⅝	1⅛
Forest O	7⅞	8¼
Frmigh	⅝	1⅛
Folomat	6⅝	7
Frnkln El	7⅝	8⅛
Frnd Ice	20¾	21½
Gov EFin	8½	9
Graph Cn	13½	14¼
Green Mt	5½	6
Grey Adv	6¼	6¾
Gulf Inist	5⅞	6⅝
Gyrodn	3½	3⅞
Harper R	6¼	6¾
Henrad F	10¾	11½
Holobm	1⅝	2
Hoover	13¾	14¼
Horiz Res	4½	5½
Huck Mfg	4⅝	4¾
Huds Pap	19	20½
Hyatt Cp	6½	6½
Hyatt Int	6	6½
Ind Nuclr	4⅛	4⅝
Infra Ind	1⅛	1⅞
Intrmk In	1⅛	1⅜
Intrmt G	11¾	12¼
nBk Wsh	3¾	4⅛
IaSou Ut	21⅞	22⅛
Jamsby	15¼	16
Jiffy Fds	⅞	1¼
Joslyn M	15¼	16
KMS Ind	3½	3¾
Kaisr Stl	29⅝	30⅞
KaisStl pf	10⅝	18⅞
Kalvar	3¾	4⅛
Kaman A	15¼	16¼
Kampg A	3⅛	3⅞
Kale Gre	1⅛	1⅜
Kaysam	¾	1⅛
Kear Tr	4½	4⅞
Kelly Svc	10¼	11½
Keuff Ess	12	13
Keye Fib	15⅛	15¾
Key CusF	3⅝	3⅞
King Inf	2	2½
Knap Vog	10¾	11¾
Lance In	22	22¾
Land Res	⅞	1⅛
Leadv Cp	1½	2
Lin Bcasl	5¾	6⅛
Loblaw	3¾	4¼
Log Elrn	2⅛	2½
Madisn G	12¼	12¾
Mal Rlty	1¾	2
Mallkrt	45	45¾
Manor C	1⅝	2⅛
MarH Frl	6¼	6¾
Maul LP	9⅝	10⅛
McCor	36	37
McQuay	9¼	10
Measur	16¾	17¼
Medirn	37	37¾
Merld In	1⅝	2
Mdlsx W	12½	13
Midld Ca	1½	1⅞
Midw Gt	13¼	14¼
Millipr	45½	47½
Miner In	3⅝	3⅞
Minn Gas	19¼	19¾
Miss Vl G	11⅝	12⅝
Mrs S Pie	9½	10
Monf Col	4	4⅝
Moore P	8	9
Moore S	14½	15½
Motch M	3¼	4¼
Mot Club	4⅞	5⅛
Mueller	8½	10
Harag Co	5	5⅝
Nat G&O	7¾	8½
Nat Lib	2½	2⅞
N Patent	6¼	6⅝
N SecRsh	3⅝	4⅛
Natnw Rl	4½	5½
NJ Nat G	11½	12
Nielsn A	17⅞	18⅝
Nielsn B	18¼	18⅝
NoCar Gs	8⅞	9⅛
N Eur Oil	17⅞	20⅝
Nortrp Ki	17¼	18
NW NatG	7½	7⅞
NW PuSv	17⅞	18⅝
Noxel Cp	16¼	17
Ogilvy M	17½	13½
Ohio Ferr	12½	13¼
Oil Sha e	2⅞	3⅛
Ormont	3	3⅝
Otter TP	18⅝	19½
Over NA	1¼	2
Pabst Br	26⅝	26⅞
PacGa R	20¼	21
Pakco	1	1⅝
Park Dr	19¼	20¼
Parks H	2⅜	2⅞
Pauley P	3⅞	4¼
Peerl Mf	11	11¾
Pa Enter	14	14½
PnzlOff B	6½	6⅞
Pepsi BW	4⅝	5⅛
Petrolit	59	60½
Petlbon	16¾	17¼
Philip L	11½	11¾
Piedmt A	5¾	6¼
Pinkrtn	33¾	34½
Pion HiB	24½	24⅞
Pistrin	3	4
Posis Cp	2¼	3
Progrp	2⅛	2⅜
Pub S NC	5¼	5⅝
P Bennet	37¼	32¼
PutD Cap	4⅛	4⅝
Qual Inns	3¼	4¼
Ragen Pr	3	3¼
Rehall C	2½	3
Raych Cp	220	225
Raymnd	9½	10½
Recog Eq	3⅞	4⅛
Road Ex	37	37¼
Robin M	8¼	9¼
Roberts J	3¼	4⅛
Rose on	3	3½
Rousc	4¼	4½
Rus Stov	14½	15¼
Sadlier	1⅞	2⅜
Scan Dat	1	1¼
Scripps H	16¾	17¼
Seis Delt	3	3⅝
Seneca F	3½	4
Seven U	28¼	29
Shop Rite	5¼	6¼
Snap Tls	33¼	34¼
Solid Sta	12¾	13¼
S Cal Wat	11⅞	12⅝
Sw Gs Cp	8½	8⅞
Sw El Sv	14	14¼
Standyn	14¼	15¼
Sid Regis	16¼	17
Stan HPd	9	10½
Sterlg Str	3⅞	4⅜
Strawb Cl	19½	21
Sugdal F	2¼	2¾
Sucer El	5	5⅝
TIME DC	4¼	4¾
Tampax	40½	41½
Taylr Wl	20⅜	20⅞
Tech Pub	6	6¾
Techcre	7	7⅞
Tecum P	28½	30½
Tennant	27	29
Tiffny Co	6¾	7¼
Transco	7⅞	7⅞
Transo O	9⅝	9⅞
Trico Pd	28½	31½
Trltn OG	2	2⅝
Tyson F	8⅝	8⅞
Un McGll	7	7¾
US Bnkml	1⅝	2⅛
US TrkLn	15¼	11¼
Up Pen P	15¾	16¼
Valley Gs	7¾	8¼
VanD Air	6½	7¼
Vance S	2⅞	2⅞
Velcro	6	6⅝
Ventron	19½	20½
Wads Pa	5¼	6
Wsh NG	10⅝	11⅛
Webb Re	5¾	6¼
Weco Dvl	1¾	2
Weight W	8⅞	9¼
Weldtrn	1¾	2⅛
Weling M	8½	9
Well Gar	3½	4
Welsbch	3½	4
Wstn Mtg	2	2⅝
Westmd	45	45¾
Wisc PL	16⅛	16½
Wdwrd L	15⅝	15⅞
Wright W	2⅞	3¼
ZionUt B	13½	14½

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices March 11, 1975

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
100	Abby Glen	310	310	310	— 5
7652	Abitibi	$ 10⅞	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
1990	Acklands	$ 14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
15177	Acres Ltd	$ 7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
5580	Agnico E	$ 6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
500	Agra Ind	$ 6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
19497	Alta Gas A	$ 13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
1200	Alta Nat	$ 20	20	20	+ ⅛
320	Algo Cent	$ 12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
100	Alliance B	475	475	475	
212	Argus C pr	$ 12⅞	12¾	12¾	
580	Atco A	$ 17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
5936	BP Can	$ 11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
800	Banister C	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
14740	Bank N S	$ 43	42½	43	+ ½
15484	Bell Canad	$ 48	47½	48	+ ½
1025	Beth Cop A	$ 8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
2800	Block Bros	310	310	310	+ 5
1000	Bovis Cor	117	117	117	— 3
3250	Braior Res	120	117	120	— 2
2000	Bramalea	$ 5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
4600	Brameda	70	69	70	
90	Brenda M	345	345	345	
2400	BC Forest	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
1225	wbc phone	$ 53	52	52½	— ½
2320	Brunswk	370	360	360	—15
5250	Budd Auto	$ 5	5	5	
6282	Burns Fds	$ 12	12	12	
3400	Cad Frvw	$ 12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
350	Cal Pow	$ 25¾	25½	25½	
8197	Camflo	$ 14½	13⅝	14½	+1¼
1400	Campau A	$ 5	495	5	
250	C Pakrs C	$ 18w5	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
200	Can Perm	$ 19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
1525	C Tung	315	300	315	+ 5
210	C Cablesy	$ 13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
550	Cdn Cel	$ 6	6	6	— ½
8731	C Imp Bank	$ 26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
7	C Ind Gas	$ 6⅝	6½	6½	
4005	Cdn Tire A	$ 43½	42¾	43	+ ½
20210	C Ulities	$ 9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
550	Cassiar	425	415	415	—15
1400	Celanese	380	375	380	
4950	Chieftan D	$ 7¾	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
300	CHUM	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
3000	Coch Will	135	126	133	+ 4
1400	C Holiday I	375	360	375	
2100	Con Bldg	260	251	251	—19
100	C Rambler	170	170	170	+ 2
3000	Con Distrb	$ 8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
2137	Cons Gas	$ 14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
1100	Conwest	280	275	280	
1250	Craigmt	400	390	400	+20
600	Crush Intl	$ 7	7	7	
879	Denison	$ 45⅝	45	45⅝	+ ⅝
6500	Dicknsn	$ 9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
4301	Dofasco	$ 24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
5003	Dom Store	$ 19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
508	Du Pont	$ 19¼	19⅛	19¼	
7610	aeylex L A	$ 6⅝	6½	6½	— ¼
2365	East Mal	425	400	425	+35
301	Electro A	440	430	440	+10
700	Emco	$ 7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
7475	Falcon C	$ 6¼	5¾	5⅞	— ⅜
4538	Falcon	$ 30¼	29¾	30	— ¼
1000	Fed Ind A	405	400	400	—15
1758	Francana	$ 12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ⅝
25	Fruehauf	$ 7	7	7	
1000	Gen Distrb	$ 8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ¼
1400	Gibraltar	430	420	420	—15
380	Gt Oil Sds	$ 7	7	7	
285	GL Paper	$ 16	15⅞	16	
524	Gt W Life	$ 61½	61½	61½	+ ¼
386	Greyhnd	$ 16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
695	Guar Trst	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
100	Hambro C	210	210	210	
2800	Hawker S	$ 5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
150	Hayes D A	460	460	460	+10
3000	Houston O	145	145	145	+ 4
7345	H Bay Co	$ 16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅜
3890	IAC	$ 20⅛	19⅞	20	
200	Indusmin	$ 6½	6½	6½	— ¼
600	Inland Gas	$ 8	8	8	
2447	Intpr Pipe	$ 13½	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
8640	Inv Grp A	$ 7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3400	Kaiser Re	$ 7⅜	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
6100	Kaps Tran	250	240	243	
500	Kelsey H	$ 7	7	7	
22052	Kerr A A	$ 11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
2700	Koffler	410	395	410	+25
3050	Labatt A	$ 18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
1500	LOnt Cem	350	350	350	+10
100	Liberian	$ 11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
210	LL Lac	180	180	180	
1300	Lob Co A	$ 6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
50	Loeb M	300	300	300	
350	Mclan H A	$ 7¼	7¼	7¼	
2000	Madsen	68	64	68	+ 4
1200	M Lf Mills	$ 27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
2100	Mattgmi	$ 15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ¼
100	Met Stores	$ 15	15	15	
2182	Microsyst	335	325	325	+10
13702	Moore	$ 48	47¼	47⅞	+ ¼
300	Murphy	5	490	490	
450	Nat Trust	$ 18½	18½	18½	
8820	Noranda A	$ 32¼	31½	32	+ ½
4590	Nor Elect	$ 23⅛	22⅞	23¼	+ ½
200	OSF Ind	405	400	400	—10
1600	Orchan	310	305	305	— 5
950	Oshowa A	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
3250	Pamour	$ 9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ¾
1740	PanCan P	$ 11	10⅞	11	+ ¼
		$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	
1925	Pine Point	$ 30¼	30	30¼	
200	Pitts C	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
860	Placer	$ 15½	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
3600	Que Sturg	$ 5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
700	Rayrock	93	93	93	— 2
15909	Reed Oslr A	$ 7¼	7	7	— ¼
200	Reichhold	$ 25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
9025	Revnu Prp	107	105	106	— 3
300	Rothman	$ 11	11	11	+ ¼
3490	Shell Can	$ 15¼	15	15⅛	
2387	Sherritt	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
15510	Siebens	$ 10¼	9	9¾	+ ¾
300	Sigma	$ 31	30½	31	+1½
7335	Simpsons	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
2000	Simpson S	$ 10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
600	Slater Stl	$ 10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
3100	Slat W Can	$ 7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
350	Southm A	$ 27½	27¼	27½	+ ½
450	St Brodcst	$ 9	9	9	— ⅛
10995	Stelco A	$ 27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
8710	Steep R	109	100	100	— 5
101750	Sundale O	455	415	450	+20
308	Teck Cor A	270	270	270	
380	Teck Cor B	230	230	230	+ 5
274	Texaco	$ 34	33½	33½	— 1
11421	Tor Dm Bk	$ 40	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅛
4700	Traders A	$ 13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
1515	Trans Mt	$ 11⅛	11	11	
12524	TrCan PL	$ 11½	10¾	10¾	— ¾
78	Un Carbid	$ 19¼	19¼	19¼	
3450	Un Gas	$ 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
2245	U Keno	$ 10¼	10	10¼	— ¼
7355	U Siscoe	455	450	450	—15
3880	Upp Can	111	105	106	— 6
17300	Voyager P	$ 6⅝	6½	6⅝	
150	Weldwod	$ 9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
100	Wstburne	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
7500	West Mins	183	178	183	+ 7
20	Westnhse	$ 12½	12½	12½	
6523	Weston	$ 20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅜
1400	Wilroy	153	151	151	
190	Woodwd A	$ 22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
2100	Yk Bear	220	219	220	+ 5
765	Yukon C	85	85	85	

Total sales 2,041,908 shares

K. J. SENFT

Your INVESTMENT ADVISOR on

GOLD, BULLION AND OTHER PRECIOUS METALS

c/o "AFFIDA" VERWALTUNGSBANK A.-G.
Bahnhofstrasse 28-A (Paradeplatz)
CH-8022 ZURICH.
Tel.: 01-25.26.90.

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
450	Algoma	$ 27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
6447	Bank Mont	$ 15⅝	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
10000	Basic Res	450	450	450	
915	Bombard	325	315	315	— 5
1120	Can Cement	$ 11	10¾	11	+ ¾
700	Cdnlnt Pow	$ 13	13	13	+ ½
100	Con Bath	$ 24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	— ½
900	Dom Bridge	$ 20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
600	Fncl Col	$ 6⅞	6½	6⅞	
905	Gaz Metro	$ 6⅞	6½	6⅞	
18300	Ivaco	$ 12½	12	12	— ½
300	Laur Fin	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
200	Molson B	$ 15½	15½	15½	
2120	Power Cp	$ 10	10	10	
653	Price Co	$ 13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ½
3680	Royal Bank	$ 31¼	31	31	— ¼
1100	Roy TrustA	$ 25¼	24½	24½	— ¾

Total sales 710,713 shares.

European Gold Markets

March 11, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	178.50	178.90	+2.65
Zurich	177.25	179.50	+3.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	180.77	181.50	+1.60

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	46
Albert Heijn	84.10
Algembank	331
Amrobank	77.70
A'dam	165
Fokker	40.80
Heineken	149.50
H.V.A.	54.50
Holl-Am-H	64.50
Hoogovens	58.60
K.L.M.	59.30
Philips new	27
Robeco	172.80
Rolinco	115.30
Royal Dutch	88.10
Unilever	109.50
Van Ommer	268.50
Ver Mach	177

Brussels

Arbed	4,415
Brux-Lamb	1,925
Cock Ougree	1,318
Electrobel	5,890
GB-Inno-BM	2,250
Hoboken	4,000
Pétrofina	4,480
Ph. Gevaert	1,264
Soc. Générale	2,860
Solvay	2,585
Un Minière	1,406

Frankfurt

AEG	87.70
BASF	151
Bayer	131.50
Commerzbk	206.20
Cont. Gummi	81.90
Daimler	295
Demag	180
DutBank	322
DresdeBk	246
Gels Aktier	89.50
Hoesch	55.90
Karstadt	449
Kaufhof	250
KHD	124
Lufthansa	65.50
Mannesmann	227.50
Metallgesell	250
Neckermann	105
Rheinstahl	68
RWE new	132.80
Schering	396.50
Siemens	271.80
Thyssen	80
Veba	127
Volkswagen	111.40

London

Anglo-Am Cp	4.16
Anglo-Am	£24.75
Barclay Bk	2.60
Beecham Gr	2.05
BICC	1.22
Boots	1.83
Bowater	1.15
Brit-Am Tob	3.12
Brit. Oxyg	0.36
Brit. Pet	3.63
BLMC	0.07¾
Burmah	0.52
CadburySct	0.39½
Chartered	1.45
Courtaulds	0.99
Daggafont	0.20
DeBeer D	2.65
Decca Rec	1.98
Distillers	1.18
Dunlop	0.43
E Muslind	1.07
GEC	1.12
FreeStGed	£29.50
GKN	2.14
Glaxo Gr	3.82
Gt Un St	1.77
Guinness	1.01
Hawker-Sidd	2.78
Hudson Bay	£7.75
Imp Chem	2.24
Imps	0.62½
Mar&Spen	1.87
MetalBox	2.21
Nichols	0.33
Plessey	0.73
Rand Mines	2.70
Rank Org	1.70
Royal Dutch	£27.50
R.T.Z.	1.47
Shell	2.33
Thorn (A)	1.83
Tube Invest	2.64
Union Carb	4.57
Vickers	1.47
War L3½	£26.75
West Deep	£21.00
West Driet	£47.50
West Hold	£37.00
West Min	1.78
Woolworth	0.41
ZCI	0.62

Milan

Bastogi	1,701
Erba	4,770
Ercole Marell	730
Fiat	1,186
Finsider	380
Generali	69,290
IFI	2,880
Italgas	625
Italsider	670
LaRinas	117
Montedis	769
Olivetti	1,300
Pirelli	854.5
Snia Visco	1,890
Terni	89

Paris

Air Liquide	334.80
Alimentaire	66
BSN	530
Carrefour	2,065
Cim Lafarge	171
Citroën	35.80
Cie Bancaire	456
CFP	132.50
CGE	320
CCF	130
Ferodo	291
L'Oréal	830
Mach Bull	38.20
Michelin	905
Moët-Henn	544
Moulinex	273.40
Nickel (La)	86.10
Paribas	158
PUK	132.50
Penarroya	60
Perrier	121
Peugeot	238
Rh Poulenc	141
Sacilor	83.80
St Gobain	137.90
Suez	249
Télémécan.	935
Thomson	196.20
Usinor	93

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,215
B Boveri	1,095
Ciba-Geigy	1,595
Cr Suisse	2,830
Fischer	570
HofRocheN	9,800
Nestlé	3,030
Sandoz	1,950
Sté B Suisse	543
Sulzer	2,775
U.B. Suisse	3,150

BS

Banco de Santander

(Founded 1857)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

As from Monday 10th March 1975 the address of the Banco de Santander will be:

Bansander House, 30/32 Watling Street, London EC4P 4JH

and communication lines will be as follows:–

General Business
Telephone: 01-248 6961 (10 lines)
Telex: 8812851/2
Answer Back: Bansander Ldn

Foreign Exchange Dealers
Telephone: 01-248 0941/8
Telex: 8811831/5
Answer Back: Bansander FX Ldn

Cables: Bansander London

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅝	2½	SimPec .12	18	106	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
19	12	Simm .88a	10	56	19½	19	19¼	+ ¼
14½	8¼	SimpPat .33	17	199	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
13⅝	9½	SingeCo .40		777	12¼	11⅛	11¾	+ ⅜
35	27½	Sin. pf3.50		26	32	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
20½	10¼	SkaggCo .60	10	41	20¼	19½	19½	— ⅜
58¼	53½	Skelly 1.20a	6	95	57½	57	57	
11¼	6⅞	Skil Corp	28	10	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅞	14⅝	Skyline .24	38	178	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ½
9⅜	7½	SmithAO .78	90	39	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ¼
20¼	5½	Smith nt .24	10	487	19⅞	19	19¼	+ ⅜
56½	43¼	Smithkline 2	14	87	56⅝	55	55½	+ ¼
10	7⅛	SmithTr .45	5	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ½
14⅝	10½	Smucker .80	9	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
9¼	7¼	SolaBas .60	4	43	9	8⅞	9	
2⅝	1⅝	Sonesta Int	6	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
10½	5	SonyCp .02h	20	3463	10¼	9¾	9⅞	— ½
35¾	29½	SooLin 4.55e	6	25	35¼	35	35	— ⅜
6⅝	4½	SOS Con .24	5	120	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅜
14½	9¼	SCarEG 1.48	9	281	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
14½	9¼	SoJerln 1.56	7	20	14	13⅜	14	+ ⅜
13½	8	Southdown	3	117	11¼	10¾	10⅞	— ⅜
24¼	17⅝	Sdwn pf1.80		93	23¼	22	22	— 1½
14¼	9½	SoestBkg .88	7	53	13⅞	12¼	12¼	— 1⅛
8½	5⅝	SoestPS .96r	4	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅜	17⅝	SoCalE 1.68	5	642	19	18⅝	18¾	— ⅜
11	8⅞	SouthCo 1.40	7	1354	10¼	10	10	— ⅜
23⅜	23⅜	SoltGE 2.28	7	3	27⅛	27⅛	27½	+ ¾
50⅝	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	41	48⅝	47¾	47¾	— ⅛
34	28⅛	SoNETl 2.84	9	7	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	
31⅞	26⅝	Sou Pac 2.24	7	162	31½	30⅞	31	+ ¼
46¾	40	Sou Ry 2.12	8	365	47⅜	46¼	47½	+ 1⅛
51	44	SouRy pfA 3		12	51½	50¾	51	
6⅛	5⅝	Sou Ry pf.50		34	6⅛	6	6	
25⅞	19¼	SouUGs 1.60	8	134	25	25	25¼	+ ¼
22¼	15⅜	Southld .40b	13	80	22⅜	21⅜	22	
7⅝	4¼	SwstFor .20	4	119	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
17½	12¼	SwtFl pf1.50		5	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅝
11⅜	9⅝	SwstPSv .90	8	1135	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Sparton .24	4	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅞	SperryHut 1	7	91	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
35⅝	25⅝	SperryR .76	9	499	35½	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	5⅝	Sprague El	4	438	10⅛	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
10¾	8⅝	Spring M .75	6	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
19½	14⅞	SquarD 1.10	11	x304	18	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
41	24⅝	Squibb .84	20	301	41½	39¾	40	— ⅛
65½	40	StaleyMfg 2	7	103	61½	60⅝	61	+ ½
23⅝	19⅝	StPoor 1.92a		71	22⅞	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
67⅝	52½	StdBrands 2	15	250	64⅝	62⅛	62⅛	— 1⅜
44⅛	28¼	StBPaint .28	29	29	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	+ ⅜
27⅝	22½	StdOilCal 2	5	745	27⅛	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
45⅝	36	StdOilInd 2	6	1251	39	38⅛	38⅝	— ⅜
62	45	StOilOh 1.36	14	583	46½	45¼	46½	+ ⅜
8⅛	6⅝	StdPress .40	3	36	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8⅝	7¼	StPrud .66b	8	14	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	7⅝	Standex .52	4	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
19⅝	12¾	StanWks .96	8	6	20¼	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
8	6	Stenray .60	6	30	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
18¼	14⅞	Starrett 1	6	2	18¼	18	18	— ¼
4⅛	1½	StaMut Inv	3	217	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	9¼	StaMS 1.10e		28	11½	11¼	11⅜	
51½	40	StaufCh 2.20	6	291	49⅞	49¼	49⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	4⅝	Sterchi .48	7	20	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
25½	16¾	SterDrug .70	18	651	24¼	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .12	11	160	17	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	10⅞	Stevens 1.20	4	235	13¾	13⅛	13¼	— ½
21¾	17	StewWa 1.92	6	27	21½	21⅛	21⅛	
17½	13⅝	StokVC 1.10	5	13	16½	16⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
12½	10¾	StokVC pf 1		z610	11½	11	11	— 1
52	33⅞	StoneWeb 2	8	223	44¼	42	42	— 1
11	8⅞	StoneCon .60	2	18	10½	10¼	10⅛	— ⅛
14¼	9⅞	Stop Shop 1	5	15	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
17⅜	12⅞	StorerBdg 1	8	12	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
9¼	6½	StridRite .70	6	9	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	19	StuWor 1.32	13	23	25½	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
50	46	StuWr pfB5		5	49½	49½	49½	
19¾	15	StW pfA1.40		12	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Suave Shoe	5	94	2⅝	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
15	12¾	SubnPro .88	4	35	13⅛	12⅞	13	
8⅝	4⅝	SuCrest .20a		12	6	5⅞	6	
14¼	10½	Sun Chm .40	3	23	14	13¾	13¾	
37½	33⅛	SunOil 1r	4	33	34⅛	33⅝	34	
40½	25⅝	Sun O pf2.25		199	37	36¼	36⅞	+ ⅛
17	11⅜	Sunbeam 1	9	72	16¾	16	16½	+ ¼
19¼	12¼	Sundstrd .80	7	98	19¾	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	29¾	Sunds pf3.50		3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅞
14¾	9	SunshMn .43	13	x93	13⅞	12½	13⅞	+ 1
20	15	SupValu .90	7	30	20	19¾	19¾	
191¾	153	Supr Oil 1.40	14	41	170	169	170	+ ⅛
4⅞	3	SupmkG .20	5	143	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅜	Superscpe	3	135	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	— ⅝
4½	2⅝	Sutro Mtge	7	21	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	4	Swank .48	5	17	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
20	12½	Sybron .72	11	119	20¼	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅜
38⅞	28	Sybrn pf2.40		27	33¼	37	37¼	— 1⅜
4⅞	3	Systron Don	30	85	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛

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1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20¼	11⅝	TaftBrd .60	7	48	19⅞	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	Talcott Nat		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Talley .60	6	194	8¼	7⅞	8	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅞	Talley pfB 1		16	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	9½	TampaE .96	9	240	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
29⅞	11⅝	Tandy Corp	10	962	29	28⅛	28¼	— ⅝
5⅝	4	Tappan .20		102	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Technicolr	5	75	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
11¾	5	Technicon	14	156	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	— ⅜
33	18⅝	Tektronx .20	12	25	31⅜	31¼	31½	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Telecor .25	4	47	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15	10¼	Teledyn .40t	8	108	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ½
57¼	48¼	Teledyn pf 6		10	57	56¼	55¼	— 1
4⅝	1½	Teleprmpt		316	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
3½	2	Telex Cp		597	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
24⅝	21⅝	Tennco 1.60	6	557	24	23¾	23⅞	
2⅜	1½	Tennco wt A		140	2⅛	2	2	
91⅞	81	Tennc pf5.50		5	88½	87½	87½	— ⅝
17⅞	13½	TesoroP .40	3	945	15	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
27⅞	21⅛	Texaco 2a	4	1065	25¾	26	26⅛	+ ⅝
38½	28¾	TexCom .90	13	23	35¾	35¼	35¾	
32⅝	27⅞	TexETr 1.70	8	83	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
28	23½	TexGsT 1.76	6	74	28⅜	28	28¾	+ 1
27⅞	25	TxGs pf1.50		2	28	27¾	28	+ ⅞
28⅝	23⅞	Texsgif 1.20	5	202	25	24½	24⅞	— 1
13	8⅝	Texasind 1b	14	14	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛
93⅞	61	TexInst 1	23	419	92½	88¾	89⅝	— 3⅝
7⅞	6½	Texas Intl	6	157	7⅛	6⅞	6¾	— ⅜
21½	15⅛	TexOilG .01	9	125	18⅛	17	17⅛	— 1
25	20⅝	TexPLd .70e	13	7	25½	24⅝	25½	+ ½
23⅝	21	TexUt 1.24	10	1228	21⅞	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
5½	2¾	Texfi Ind		7	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	12⅝	Textron 1.10	6	209	19½	18¼	18⅝	— 1⅛
27¼	20¼	Textr pf2.08		10	26⅜	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
20	15	Textr pf1.40		4	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
13⅛	9⅝	Thiokol .70	4	51	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	
38⅜	25¾	ThomBet .72	19	8	38⅜	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅜
7½	5	Thomln .40b	8	28	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
6⅝	4⅞	ThomJW .50	18	128	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅜
6⅛	4¼	ThriftDg .40	11	90	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ¼
17	10⅝	TI Corp 1	12	200	16½	16	16	— ½
34½	30¼	TidwatM .60	7	11	32¼	32½	32¾	+ ¼
11⅞	7¼	Tigerin .40e	9	301	11⅜	11	11	— ⅞
36	24⅝	Timeinc 2	7	16	36	35¼	35½	
18¼	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	x191	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
30½	24¾	Timkn 1.80e	6	47	30⅞	30⅜	30⅞	+ ⅜
13⅞	9½	Tish Rlty		96	13¾	13½	13½	
8	5⅛	TobinP .15e		11	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
7¼	5½	Todd Shipyd		37	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	16⅝	ToledoEd 2	7	40	19½	19¼	19⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	TonkaCp .40	5	x5	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	ToofRol .40b	8	64	8⅛	7⅞	8	
19⅝	13½	TraneCo .96	11	73	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
30½	29½	TranUn 1.56	10	36	32⅞	31	32½	+ 1⅛
12½	5¾	Trans W Air		662	12⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
16¼	11⅝	TWA pf 2		20	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
10¼	7¼	TranWF .16	7	20	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
8⅝	6	Transam .59	13	627	8¼	8	8	
63¼	54	Trans pf4.50		1	67	67	67	+ 3½
21½	17½	Trainc 1.48a		45	20½	20⅛	20¼	— ⅛
7¾	6	Transcn .45	5	15	6⅝	6½	6½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4¼	TranOh .20r	4	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
17⅜	12⅞	Tranwy 1.40	6	58	16	15⅜	15⅞	+ ⅛
24⅞	19⅞	Travlrs 1.08	7	104	24⅝	24⅜	24½	— ⅜
34⅝	28	Travelr pf 2		32	35	34⅞	34½	+ ⅜
6⅞	4⅛	TRE Corp		378	7⅛	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
19⅛	16	TriCon 1.23e		91	19	18⅞	19⅛	
33	28½	TriCn pf2.50		5	33⅜	33¼	33⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	TriSou Mtge		41	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16	11⅝	Triaind .90a	4	23	16	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	TrianPfc .40	5	40	10	8⅝	9⅞	+ 1⅛
16	9½	Trinity .80	4	79	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
19¼	13⅝	Tropica .20e	16	110	18	17	17¼	— ⅝
18½	14¼	TRW In 1.20	6	468	19¼	18½	19	+ ⅜
10¼	7⅝	TucsonG .96	7	73	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
9⅜	5⅞	TwenCen .40	10	349	9⅝	9⅜	9½	
16⅝	8½	TycoLb .10e	10	402	16⅛	14½	14⅞	— 1⅛
20⅛	13½	TylerCp .60	4	30	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼

U

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23	13⅝	UAL In .60a	5	439	23	22	22	— ⅜
20⅝	17½	Uarco .20a	3	9	19¼	19	19¼	
14⅜	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
11⅛	8½	UMC Ind 1	6	103	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
3	1½	UMET Tr		153	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
10½	9½	Unarco Ind	3	23	10¼	10	10⅛	— ⅜
47¼	32½	UnINV 2.95e	7	54	46½	46	46	— ⅜
9⅞	6⅝	UnBanc .84b	5	200	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
53¾	37¼	UnCamp 2	9	245	53⅝	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
55	40½	UnCarb 2.40	6	1542	55⅝	54⅝	54⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	7	47	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Union Corp	15	76	5⅝	5	5¼	— ⅛
11½	9⅝	Un Elec 1.28	8	138	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
26⅝	25¼	UnEl pf2.72		20	25⅞	25½	25¾	+ ¼
4⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	12	15	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
39⅞	34⅝	UnOCal 1.98	4	465	35⅞	35	35½	+ ¾
52	44⅝	UOCa pf2.50		14	46¾	44⅞	46	+ ½
74⅝	62	UPacCp 2.80	12	157	71¼	69¼	70	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅞	Uniona Inc		67	2¼	2¼	2¼	
8⅝	6⅝	Uniroyal .70	5	349	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
81½	66½	Uniryl pf 8		z100	81	80¾	80¾	
37⅞	31¼	UnitAircit 2	6	884	39	37¾	38¾	+ ⅞
98½	86¼	Unit Air pf 8		20	98½	97	98½	+ ¼
5¾	3⅛	Unit Brands		455	7	5½	6¼	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅝	UnBrnd pfA		39	7⅜	7⅛	7⅝	+ ½
7⅛	6	UnitCp .77e		54	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	— ⅛
7¾	4⅝	U FinCal .20	6	33	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
10	6⅝	UnGasP .60	7	261	9	8¾	8⅞	— ⅛
22⅛	17½	U Illum 2.32	5	37	21¼	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	UnitInd .36b	6	3	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅛	Unitinn .19		54	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
12	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	8	8	11⅝	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
15½	12½	UnMM 1.40	5	10	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8	Un Nuclr		175	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅜
2½	1⅛	UnitPk Min		31	2	2	2	— ¼
8	6	UnitRefg .40	3	25	7¼	7	7⅛	
32⅜	25½	USFidG 2.48	14	64	31¼	30¾	31	
14⅝	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		17	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
19⅞	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	506	20¾	19½	20¼	+ 1
24½	20	USGy pf1.80		18	24½	24	24½	+ 1
6¼	2⅛	US Home	22	903	6½	6	6	— ½
4⅝	2½	US Ind .46r	11	2630	5	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅜
14	9⅝	USLease .24	10	16	11⅞	11½	11½	
4⅞	2½	US RityInv	40	19	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
11¾	7⅝	US Shoe .95	6	98	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ½
53½	38¼	US Stl 2.40	5	1560	54⅜	52¾	53¾	+ ⅜
18	13⅝	USTobac .90	11	139	18½	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	12¼	UniTel 1.08	9	120	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
1½	7-16	UniTel wt		31	1	1	1	
20⅝	16⅛	UnTI 2pf1.50		7	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
6⅛	3½	Unitrode Cp	5	89	6½	5⅝	5⅞	— ¼
21¼	16⅞	UnivarCp 1	6	11	21¼	21	21⅛	
32⅞	25½	UnivLeaf 2	6	31	33	32¼	33	+ 1
15	11¼	UOP .90	5	224	14⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— 1¼
53	30	Uplonn .96	15	846	36⅝	35½	35¼	
16⅛	10	USLIFE .29	7	251	14¼	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛
10½	8½	UslifeF 96a		x6	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
18½	12	USM stp 1	4	29	17⅛	17	17	— ½
24½	19⅛	USM pf2 10		2	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¼
54½	39½	UtahInt .80e	16	409	53⅝	52½	53¼	+ ⅜
28⅝	23⅝	UtahPL 2.36	8	48	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	17	UV Ind 1	3	255	23⅝	22	22⅞	+ ⅞
27	20½	UV In pf1.26		7	26	25¼	26	+ 1

V

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9¾	6½	Varian .20	9	129	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	24	Veeder 1.72	6	9	25½	25	25½	+ ⅜
4⅞	3	Vendo Co	206	32	4⅞	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Venice .20	7	78	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	+ ⅜
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.24e		21	12⅞	12⅜	12¾	
32¼	21½	Vetco Offsh	11	86	23¼	22½	22¼	— ⅛
19½	13⅞	VF Corp	8	96	20	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	2¾	Viacom Int	8	234	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4½	VictCmp .50	12	69	6⅝	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
12½	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	7	550	12	11⅞	11⅞	
86½	70	VaEP pf8.84		z60	84½	84½	84½	
73	56	VaEP pf7.20		z50	71	71	71	+ 1
53	41	VaEP pf 5		z60	50	50	50	— 1½
43	37½	VaEP pf4.12		z30	42	41	41	— 1½
7	3¾	Vornado Inc	4	127	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
11¼	8⅛	VSI Corp .60	4	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
30½	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	2	30	30	30	— ¼

W

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
19⅝	12¼	Wachova .76	8	12	16½	16⅜	16½	
42	27¾	Wach pf2.20		6	36¼	35½	36	+ ¼
4⅝	2½	Wachovi Rlt	6	78	4¼	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
12⅝	10	Walgreen 1	11	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	14⅞	WallBus .55	8	34	20¼	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅜
8⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	43	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	
18½	9½	Wa'Mart .12	17	x124	20⅝	19⅛	20⅝	+ 2¼
10¼	6⅝	WangL .08e	9	138	10½	10	10	— ⅜
7⅝	4⅝	Ward Foods	44	67	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
9⅞	7¼	Warnaco .80	5	40	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅜
7⅝	4⅛	WrnerCo .50	8	18	7⅝	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
13	8¼	WrnCom .40	5	309	12⅝	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
52	40	WrnC pf4.25		2	49⅞	49	49	— 1
35⅜	25	WarnL .84	18	371	36½	35¾	35⅞	+
18¼	13⅞	Warn S 1.20	7	64	17⅜	16¼	16⅞	+
18	12	WashGs 1.68	6	11	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	—
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	9	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+
23½	23⅛	WasN pf2.50		2	28⅝	23¼	28⅝	
15⅞	12¼	WashStl 1a	3	23	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	—
19¼	16½	WasWat 1.52	9	34	18½	18⅛	18⅝	
9⅞	4	Waste Mgmt	10	60	9⅝	8¾	8⅞	—
23½	11¾	WalknJ .20e	14	29	22½	21¾	21¾	—
4⅝	3	WayGos .40	17	x14	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
5¼	3⅛	Wean Unit	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+
6⅞	4½	Weathrd .40	5	13	6⅝	6¼	6¼	
4	2⅛	Webb Del E	6	149	4	3⅞	3⅞	—
8⅞	6¼	WeilMcL .60	5	10	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+
19½	15	WeisMkt .60	9	7	20	19⅝	20	+
15-16	⅝	Welbilt Corp		3	13-16	13-16	13-16	
17½	12⅞	WellFgo .96	7	50	16½	16¼	16¼	+
7	3¼	WellFM .90e	28	78	6⅞	5⅞	6¼	+
11¼	8⅝	WescoF .60	7	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	+
52	46	WPP pf4.50		z30	51	51	51	—
25½	18⅜	WstPtPep 2	5	102	26½	25⅞	26¼	+
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .40	5	250	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
24	15⅞	WnBnc 1.40	6	70	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	—
11⅝	7⅝	WnCo NAm	11	51	9⅞	9½	9⅝	
8¾	6	Wn Pac Ind	5	153	8¼	7½	8¼	+
13	8⅝	WnPubh .80	5	680	12¼	11¾	12	—
14½	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	54	203	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	—
57½	4	WnUn pf 6		1	58½	58½	58½	+
42¼	30	WnUn pf4.60		2	42	42	42	
15⅞	9⅛	WestgEl .97	48	3136	15½	14⅝	14⅞	—
42¼	39	Wst E pf3.80		z630	42	42	42	
25¼	19¼	Wstvco 1.40	4	107	26	25	25½	+
15⅞	12	Weybrg .28	6	2	15	15	15	
35⅝	27⅝	Weyerhr .80	15	594	33½	32⅞	33	—
13	10⅛	WhelFrv .40	8	79	12⅝	12¼	12½	+
28	1e	WhelP 1.05e	1	80	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	—
50¼	41	WhelPit pf 5		z40	49	49	49	
24⅛	15⅛	Whirlpol .80	34	175	24⅛	23½	23½	—
14⅝	8⅝	WhtCon .80	4	197	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	—
33	29	WhitC pfC 3		3	32¾	32¼	32¼	+
10⅝	7⅛	WhiteM .40e	4	98	9⅝	8⅞	9⅛	+
2⅞	1⅞	Whittaker	8	660	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+
12⅞	7⅞	WickesCrp 1	6	112	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	—
3⅝	2⅜	WiebdtSt .28	7	4	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—
30⅞	25¾	Wlim-Co .60	7	370	28	27	27	—
45⅝	29⅝	WilmsCo wt		97	35	34¼	34¼	—
53½	46	Wilms pf.80		1	49	49	49	—
39	27⅞	WinnDx 1.32	13	54	36¼	36	36⅛	+
	3⅛	Winnebago		164	5⅝	5	5	—
24⅞	22⅛	WiscEl 1.84	9	54	24	23½	22⅞	—
15	11⅞	WiscPS 1.32	8	36	14	13⅞	13⅞	
22	17⅛	Wilco 1.20	5	22	21	20⅝	20⅝	—
2⅝	1⅝	WolvrW .05e	7	33	2⅞	2½	2⅝	+
10¾	6⅝	Wometco 56	7	16	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+
9⅞	7	WoodsCp .48	5	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
14½	9⅝	Wolwth .20	5	200	14⅝	13¾	13⅞	—
26½	21	Wolw pf2.20		4	26	25	26	—
4⅛	2⅝	World Airw	2	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
55	41⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	12	x17	55	54¼	54⅜	+
5½	3⅝	Wurlitzer		13	5⅛	5	5	—
2¼	1⅝	Wyly Corp		140	3⅛	2¾	3⅛	+

X

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
81¼	50¾	XeroxCp 1	18	748	78½	76⅝	76½	—
11⅞	7¼	Xtra 2.67t	4	529	11⅛	10¾	10¾	—

Y

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅜	2⅝	Yates Ind	4	108	8	7⅝	7⅝	—
13	9¼	YnaSDr .60e	6	6	11⅝	11½	11½	—

Z

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
15½	9¼	ZaleCorp .76	6	16	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+
13	9	Zale pfA .80		1	12¾	12¼	12¼	+
28⅝	23⅞	Zapata .40a	4	63	26¾	26	26½	+
58	50	Zapata pf 2		1	52½	52½	52½	—
5⅝	2¼	Zayre Corp	4	137	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
18⅝	10	ZenithRad 1	24	507	18⅛	17	17	—
8⅞	4½	Zurn Ind .28	9	116	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	—

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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NOTICE OF REDEMPTION OF BONDS

Alfa Romeo International S. A.

US $20,000,000—7.75%

15 Year guaranteed bonds of 1970 unconditionally guaranteed by Alfa Romeo S.p.A.

Fifth Redemption of US $1,400,000—Redemption date April 15th, 1975

According to art. 7 of Paying Agency Agreement and to conditions of Loan we inform that the following bonds have been called for redemption at par:

M20	1138	2165	3328	4357	5482	6441	7636	8596	9657	10734	11766	12736	13830	14910	15945	16958	18059	19016
72	1155	2219	3342	4372	5490	6496	7637	8640	9673	10738	11782	12808	13844	14912	15967	16972	18082	19057
75	1156	2233	3343	4427	5496	6497	7640	8653	9674	10743	11810	12821	13856	14939	15980	16973	18083	19071
106	1168	2264	3351	4444	5509	6499	7677	8696	9693	10773	11817	12841	13862	14944	15989	16978	18085	19110
114	1203	2265	3353	4462	5542	6506	7703	8712	9700	10782	11830	12848	13896	14956	15997	16988	18123	19116
126	1208	2270	3357	4464	5552	6522	7707	8715	9707	10786	11831	12859	13898	14969	15998	17001	18127	19130
147	1234	2271	3368	4500	5557	6583	7712	8720	9742	10801	11842	12866	13910	14970	16006	17057	18154	19139
166	1255	2299	3392	4501	5558	6597	7723	8727	9744	10843	11863	12877	13913	14982	16038	17076	18158	19144
177	1265	2301	3430	4505	5566	6606	7732	8734	9794	10856	11917	12888	13963	14994	16042	17084	18165	19149
199	1268	2302	3432	4518	5596	6620	7738	8740	9798	10857	11929	12894	13968	15002	16045	17101	18174	19154
216	1271	2336	3442	4526	5601	6621	7739	8745	9818	10859	11955	12898	13976	15011	16052	17104	18182	19167
222	1291	2351	3445	4527	5604	6625	7744	8756	9825	10868	11956	12937	13981	15028	16083	17105	18188	19180
227	1322	2358	3404	4539	5628	6626	7745	8806	9832	10860	11962	12946	13995	15031	16093	17134	18196	19228
240	1331	2368	3499	4553	5642	6653	7760	8824	9840	10932	11992	12991	13997	15058	16095	17135	18204	19242
269	1351	2376	3505	4565	5656	6655	7778	8838	9864	10954	11994	12997	14012	15072	16096	17138	18210	19262
280	1361	2383	3512	4573	5658	6658	7783	8840	9876	10969	12027	13010	14021	15112	16112	17139	18224	19298
281	1379	2397	3521	4596	5659	6659	7820	8865	9882	10970	12033	13020	14028	15113	16147	17162	18231	19302
284	1434	2405	3522	4613	5676	6691	7822	8870	9888	10987	12046	13025	14062	15123	16162	17173	18269	19315
294	1445	2409	3541	4618	5701	6702	7833	8883	9888	10990	12054	13031	14064	15134	16163	17188	18272	19328
345	1471	2453	3546	4621	5706	6725	7835	8894	9939	10991	12063	13036	14109	15174	16172	17195	18284	19329
356	1472	2466	3553	4626	5720	6732	7889	8896	9945	11018	12074	13048	14111	15186	16194	17209	18290	19338
358	1476	2512	3583	4668	5721	6746	7900	8904	9949	11019	12084	13062	14133	15187	16252	17218	18342	19366
361	1508	2532	3586	4689	5732	6756	7906	8915	9953	11021	12092	13109	14140	15189	16256	17236	18353	19365
370	1510	2535	3662	4680	5747	6765	7917	8922	9988	11022	12106	13126	14157	15198	16270	17240	18362	19375
384	1534	2541	3654	4722	5808	6776	7918	8933	9995	11043	12110	13142	14181	15215	16299	17296	18371	19398
429	1539	2547	3673	4731	5820	6779	7928	8954	9997	11058	12147	13168	14194	15268	16301	17336	18373	19400
444	1544	2552	3681	4732	5844	6824	7935	8957	9998	11079	12150	13174	14201	15280	16303	17340	18374	19415
452	1562	2560	3687	4735	5845	6836	7941	8979	10019	11087	12166	13183	14211	15283	16333	17361	18383	19440
465	1570	2567	3697	4744	5848	6887	7945	8997	10043	11095	12169	13189	14250	15293	16335	17375	18389	19459
467	1576	2576	3717	4761	5878	6891	7973	9035	10062	11103	12219	13199	14256	15296	16336	17380	18395	19483
469	1582	2626	3728	4820	5880	6904	7975	9036	10063	11121	12229	13200	14261	15306	16389	17386	18400	19484
470	1583	2642	3735	4839	5916	6915	8028	9042	10072	11126	12238	13213	14266	15310	16373	17394	18436	19491
500	1596	2682	3742	4851	5920	6921	8033	9049	10087	11160	12245	13223	14302	15311	16385	17400	18439	19500
502	1610	2695	3745	4852	5934	6928	8053	9091	10139	11184	12248	13232	14310	15345	16392	17403	18490	19544
504	1616	2703	3797	4862	5944	6934	8059	9100	10146	11222	12249	13289	14312	15348	16399	17425	18492	19554
505	1655	2715	3801	4866	5951	6941	8083	9101	10157	11228	12251	13256	14313	15351	16411	17459	18512	19558
532	1658	2727	3804	4867	5960	6998	8104	9103	10180	11247	12256	13259	14325	15352	16419	17481	18519	19569
545	1668	2728	3814	4897	5968	7015	8119	9115	10182	11256	12264	13276	14368	15385	16428	17529	18528	19606
569	1670	2736	3846	4898	5976	7034	8131	9131	10185	11263	12269	13292	14386	15397	16448	17538	18539	19611
579	1715	2748	3855	4900	5992	7062	8140	9157	10212	11269	12275	13307	14387	15411	16452	17542	18560	19632
587	1726	2753	3857	4902	5996	7072	8174	9161	10214	11280	12310	13329	14398	15427	16488	17558	18571	19649
595	1735	2759	3858	4932	6027	7078	8180	9195	10215	11289	12312	13336	14401	15435	16501	17560	18579	19652
614	1745	2778	3907	4943	6032	7096	8186	9205	10246	11314	12363	13347	14414	15451	16505	17570	18598	19664
618	1747	2780	3924	4963	6045	7099	8191	9208	10260	11352	12365	13398	14467	15485	16541	17583	18630	19666
665	1754	2798	3926	4972	6047	7110	8224	9219	10258	11355	12394	13403	14479	15493	16551	17588	18635	19683
680	1760	2812	3939	4980	6081	7137	8234	9222	10286	11371	12402	13407	14501	15559	16563	17589	18639	19688
722	1765	2858	3943	4992	6094	7134	8237	9233	10277	11413	12415	13416	14503	15566	16569	17619	18644	19715
727	1773	2860	3955	5018	6110	7162	8239	9238	10286	11419	12435	13456	14506	15580	16577	17621	18675	19716
739	1805	2870	4009	5016	6119	7166	8252	9266	10292	11425	12443	13459	14507	15595	16579	17659	18683	19720
749	1807	2879	4023	5057	6125	7186	8298	9267	10300	11441	12451	13484	14539	15600	16580	17679	18687	19732
754	1860	2925	4052	5113	6127	7200	8314	9269	10316	11442	12461	13502	14541	15601	16582	17682	18700	19741
759	1862	2935	4053	5117	6128	7215	8317	9271	10321	11455	12507	13505	14542	15607	16590	17704	18753	19758
772	1880	2938	4055	5131	6130	7237	8320	9296	10362	11471	12512	13517	14572	15615	16600	17712	18755	19796
777	1889	2946	4063	5145	6136	7248	8328	9307	10372	11475	12517	13518	14577	15625	16606	17720	18757	19818
802	1896	2985	4093	5151	6143	7254	8330	9325	10416	11503	12521	13539	14602	15644	16610	17732	18764	19860
840	1908	2990	4094	5163	6148	7301	8341	9351	10438	11505	12555	13566	14610	15685	16642	17767	18776	19862
861	1932	3018	4122	5170	6152	7313	8409	9366	10446	11538	12563	13567	14620	15690	16663	17783	18829	19900
918	1943	3033	4126	5180	6179	7317	8424	9370	10455	11560	12566	13571	14626	15701	16699	17784	18844	19926
922	1949	3036	4137	5207	6223	7331	8450	9407	10462	11562	12576	13586	14635	15703	16702	17793	18867	19931
929	1955	3052	4147	5240	6226	7374	8461	9470	10471	11577	12629	13597	14644	15749	16730	17842	18868	19947
943	1995	3054	4155	5242	6257	7377	8454	9475	10477	11586	12631	13615	14647	15756	16736	17846	18872	19953
944	2000	3065	4165	5260	6262	7399	8456	9487	10487	11594	12634	13657	14656	15762	16754	17866	18874	19981
955	2005	3071	4177	5316	6273	7417	8487	9502	10515	11607	12644	13677	14695	15778	16780	17878	18907	19962
968	2012	3097	4183	5322	6296	7426	8490	9503	10540	11644	12656	13712	14711	15780	16795	17886	18908	19970
976	2044	3098	4200	5332	6315	7428	8491	9508	10576	11660	12705	13714	14753	15798	16805	17890	18911	19971
1000	2055	3102	4204	5356	6325	7429	8519	9513	10577	11663	12723	13756	14778	15805	16827	17892	18912	19976
1005	2057	3126	4241	5357	6370	7447	8523	9524	10605	11670	12733	13778	14784	15812	16840	17909	18946	19985
1023	2058	3137	4255	5375	6376	7483	8538	9545	10612	11711	12748	13787	14791	15845	16844	17939	18966	19998
1036	2070	3186	4298	5381	6379	7490	8546	9582	10629	11717	12749	13790	14800	15847	16849	17946	18972	
1054	2135	3207	4324	5386	6383	7512	8555	9584	10652	11721	12751	13801	14808	15897	16854	17961	18982	
1080	2137	3246	4330	5410	6419	7521	8564	9596	10677	11744	12752	13810	14818	15901	16889	17963	18990	
1089	2141	3248	4335	5412	6426	7537	8577	9599	10683	11755	12782	13818	14825	15920	16898	17973	18998	
1095	2146	3309	4343	5459	6427	7573	8587	9645	10710	11762	12783	13820	14876	15927	16900	17990	19007	
1108	2148	3314	4350	5463	6430	7595	8591	9650	10729	11764	12785	13826	14894	15934	16918	18048	19011	

in the aggregate 1400 Bonds each of US $1,000.

The redeemed Bonds are payable, together with accrued interest, on April the 15th, 1975.

The payment will be made by:
The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. (Agency Division)
One New York Plaza, 14th floor, New York, N.Y. 10015
Banca Commerciale Italiana–Milan Banque Lambert Luxembourg–Luxembourg.

March 12, 1975

Market Summary

March 7, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Ryder Sys	532,300	6	+ ⅛
Evans Pd	387,300	5⅝	— ¼
Sony Corp	346,300	9⅞	— ½
Am Motors	344,500	6⅛	+ ⅜
Westgh El	313,600	14⅞	— ¼
Levitz Frnit	312,300	3⅜	+ ¼
Cocatg NY	294,500	7¾	— ⅛
US Indust	263,000	4¾	+ ⅜
Kresge SS	242,400	25⅜	+ ⅛
Ramada In	227,600	5⅝	— ⅛
Rockwel Int	220,600	19¼	— ¼
Fedders	220,400	6½	+ ⅜
Benguet B	218,200	3⅜	+ ⅛
Ander Clayt	204,700	25⅛	— ¼
Kauf Broad	195,700	8⅛	— ⅞

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	31.22	25.89
Advances	708	952
Declines	742	499
Unchanged	370	379
Total issues	1820	1830
New 1975 highs	354	335
New 1975 lows	6	8

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
Syntex Corp	71,000	31	— ¾
Phoenix Stl	64,300	6	+ ¼
Rowan Cos	63,800	22¾	+1
Sambos Rst	56,100	14⅝	—1⅛
Calcomp	53,500	6⅝	— ⅞
Sherwd Med	47,300	16½	+1¾
Itel Corp	46,000	5⅝	— ⅜
Dataprod	43,100	3⅞	— ⅛
McCull Oil	39,600	4	+ ⅛
Champ Ho	38,400	3⅝	— ⅜

Approx total stock sales 3,410,000
Stock sales year ago 2,225,650

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
79.09	78.17	78.44	+0.22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	777.53	784.73	765.64	770.89	— 5.24
20 Trn	167.40	169.33	164.45	165.18	— 0.65
15 Utl	80.23	80.75	79.31	79.47	— 0.73
65 Stk	244.11	246.40	240.38	242.06	— 1.56

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	96.74	93.87	94.50	—0.66
20 Railroads	39.35	38.41	38.84	+0.04
55 Utilities	40.63	39.89	40.06	—0.36
500 Stocks	85.89	83.80	84.36	—0.59

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	45.08	44.60	44.60	—0.28
Industrials	49.41	48.83	48.83	—0.33
Transportation	32.47	31.94	31.94	—0.29
Utilities	31.63	31.48	31.48	—0.11
Finance	48.35	47.98	47.98	—0.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Mar. 10	336,886	485,633	4,549
March 7	368,292	429,943	4,912
March 6	220,750	362,497	3,529
March 5	250,274	422,652	4,878
March 4	333,174	539,233	4,252
March 3	256,404	435,661	3,267

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

NEW YORK, March 10.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*84⅞	*83
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	71	73
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	.26	.45
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	300	132
Iron 2, Fdry, Phila., ton	213.92	87-93
Steel scrap No.1 hvy Pitt	79-80	109-110
Lead, spot, lb	.24½	19
Copper elec., lb	83½-85	68.15-69¼
Tin (Straits), lb	3.68¾	3.95¼
Zinc, E St. L. basis, lb	38½-39	31½-32
Silver N.Y., oz	4.45	5.28
Gold N.Y., oz	173.20	
COMMODITY indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	753.4	762.7

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES
March 11, 1975

WORLD SUGAR (no. 11 50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
May	27.20	28.20	26.75	B28.20	26.25
Jul	26.20	27.19	26.00	B27.19	25.18
Sep	25.25	26.28	25.00	B26.28	24.30
Oct	24.90	25.85	24.45	B25.85	23.90
Mar	22.50	23.68	22.10	23.60	21.68
May	21.68	22.90	21.50	22.90	A20.85
Jul	21.35	22.41	21.35	22.41	20.40

Sales: 2,931.

WOOL

Wool futures were quiet with no trades transacted.

Tokyo Exchange

March 11, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	257	Matsu E. Wks.	525
C. Canon	212	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	140
Dai Nip. Print	410	Mitsubi Corp.	415
Fuji Bank	375	Mitsui Co.	451
Fuji Photo	343	Mitsukoshi	435
Hitachi	164	Nippon Elec.	199
Honda Motor	635	Sharp	240
C. Itoh	455	Shiseido	985
Japan Air L.	UNQ	Sony Corp.	2640
Kansai El. P.	755	Sumitomo Bk.	380
Kao Soap	347	Taisho Marine	321
Kirin Brewery	300	Takeda Chem.	252
Komatsu	323	Teijin	158
Kubota	349	Tokio Marine	536
Matsu E. Ind.	483	Toray	147
		Toyota Motor	530

U.S. Commodity Prices

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Mar	70.25	72.60	70.00	72.50	69.70
May	63.45	65.85	63.39	65.85	63.10
Jul	60.50	62.70	60.50	62.70	60.15
Sep	59.05	61.10	59.00	61.10	58.70
Dec	57.75	60.18	57.75	59.85	57.60
Mar	56.90	58.80	56.90	58.80	56.70

Sales: 1,801.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Mar	57.50	58.20	57.50	58.00	57.40
May	58.10	58.90	58.10	58.60	58.10
Jul	59.10	59.80	59.80	59.60	59.10
Sep	60.10	60.60	60.10	60.60	60.10
Dec	61.70	62.20	61.70	62.10	61.60
Jan	62.30	62.60	62.30	62.60	62.10
Mar	63.20	63.60	63.20	63.60	63.10

Sales: 678.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

April	3.15	3.17	3.09	3.14	3.12
May	3.66	3.72	3.58	3.66	3.67
Nov	4.43	4.45	4.40	4.43	4.44
Mar	5.15	5.15	5.12	5.12	5.07
May	6.05	6.06	6.06	6.06	6.05

Sales: 1,247.

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Mar	443.50	452.20	443.50	452.00	441.20
Apr	444.30	452.90	444.80	452.90	442.30
May	448.50	457.00	447.20	455.50	445.00
Jul	454.00	462.00	453.50	461.10	450.50
Sep	459.70	467.00	458.50	466.70	456.00
Dec	468.00	475.50	468.00	475.00	464.30
Jan	470.80	478.00	470.80	477.50	466.80
Mar	475.50	485.50	475.50	482.80	472.20
May	485.50	491.00	481.20	488.10	477.60
Jul	491.00	496.50	486.50	493.30	482.90

Sales: 9,538.

ORANGE JUICE

Mar	48.40	48.50	48.35	48.45	B48.25
May	49.95	50.00	49.75	49.90	49.85
Jul	51.40	51.40	51.15	51.20	B51.20
Sep.	52.60	52.75	52.55	B52.55	52.60
Nov	53.80	53.85	53.80	B53.70	B53.70
Jan	55.00	55.00	54.90	B54.85	54.85

Sales: 350.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	41.30	41.95	41.25	41.65	41.49
Jul	42.40	42.95	42.25	42.65	42.45
Oct	43.85	44.65	43.85	B44.35	44.00
Dec	45.00	45.65	44.95	45.40	45.10
Mar	45.95	46.35	45.95	46.20	B45.85
May	—	—	—	B46.85	B46.55
Jul	—	—	—	B47.75	B47.50

Sales: 2,450.

GOLD (100 troy ounces)

Mar	178.80	178.80	173.80	179.50s	176.70
Apr	179.10	180.50	178.70	180.00s	177.20
May	180.50	182.10	180.50	181.20s	178.40
Jun	181.50	182.80	181.30	182.40s	179.60
Aug	184.10	184.60	184.10	184.90s	182.10
Oct	187.00	187.70	186.90	185.40s	184.60
Dec	189.00	189.60	188.90	189.90s	187.10
Feb	190.40	191.90	190.40	192.40s	189.60
Jun	196.30	196.30	195.38	197.40s	194.60

Sales: 1,464.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
Mar	3.61	3.74½	3.58	3.74½	3.55
May	3.60	3.74	3.57	3.74	3.55
Jul	3.48	3.63½	3.48	3.61	3.46
Sep	3.53	3.69	3.53	3.67	3.52
Dec	3.63	3.77	3.63	3.76	3.61

CORN (5,000 bu)

Mar	2.79	2.88	2.79	2.88	2.78
May	2.81	2.90½	2.80	2.90½	2.81
Jul	2.79	2.88¾	2.79	2.88¾	2.79
Sep	2.69	2.78	2.68½	2.78	2.68
Dec	2.54½	2.63¾	2.54	2.63¾	2.54
Mar	2.60	2.69¾	2.60	2.69¾	2.59¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Mar	5.23	5.46	5.23	5.46	5.26
May	5.30	5.54½	5.30	5.54½	5.35
Jul	5.38	5.63	5.38	5.63	5.42½
Aug	5.44	5.66½	5.43	5.66½	5.46
Sep	5.50	5.63	5.50	5.63	5.44
Nov	5.35	5.60½	5.35	5.60½	5.41
Jan	5.42	5.66½	5.42	5.66½	5.46½
Mar	5.60	5.75	5.60	5.75	5.55

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Mar	26.60	27.90	26.30	27.90	26.40
May	25.10	26.30	25.10	26.30	25.30
Jul	24.25	25.50	24.15	25.50	24.50
Aug	23.65	25.00	23.60	25.00	24.00
Sep	23.65	24.25	23.65	24.25	23.25
Oct	22.40	23.40	22.40	23.40	22.40
Dec	21.75	22.55	21.75	22.55	21.55
Jan	21.30	22.05	21.30	22.05	21.05

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Mar	108.60	119.00	108.60	118.00	109. 0
May	115.00	125.50	115.00	125.50	115.50
Jul	122.00	132.00	121.50	132.00	122.00
Aug	125.50	135.00	125.50	135.00	125.00
Sep	133.00	138.00	133.00	138.00	128.50
Oct	130.00	140.00	130.00	140.00	130.00
Dec	132.50	142.70	132.10	142.70	133.00
Jan	134.50	144.70	134.50	144.70	135.00
Mar	136.00	146.30	136.00	146.30	135.50

SILVER (5,000 troyoz)

Mar	447.00	452.50	447.00	452.00	441.50
Apr	447.00	456.00	446.50	451.00	443.00
May	451.00	456.50	449.50	454.50	445.00
Jun	452.00	460.00	451.00	456.00	447.50
Aug	457.50	465.60	457.00	465.00	452.50
Oct	463.00	470.50	462.00	468.50	458.50
Dec	467.70	476.00	467.30	472.00	463.50
Feb	473.00	481.00	473.00	478.00	469.00
Apr	480.00	486.50	479.50	482.50	475.00
Jun	487.00	491.50	486.00	489.50	480.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Apr	36.60	37.00	36.47	36.90	36.50
Jun	37.10	37.55	36.92	37.35	36.85
Aug	36.40	36.90	36.40	36.82	36.40
Oct	35.80	36.12	35.65	36.00	35.57
Dec	35.85	36.25	35.80	36.25	35.80
Feb	36.00	36.50	36.00	b36.30	b35.90

Sales: April 2520; June 3064; Aug 755; Oct 180; Dec 90; Feb 24.
Open interest: April 7413; June 8379; Aug 2819; Oct 1337; Dec 1170; Feb 169.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Apr	38.0	39.17	38.40	38.70	38.75
Jun	41.10	41.60	40.90	41.15	40.85
Jul	41.90	42.80	41.90	42.45	42.00
Aug	41.25	42.00	41.17	b41.60	41.10
Oct	40.60	40.85	40.20	b40.70	b40.45
Dec	40.50	41.25	40.50	a40.85	b40.45
Feb	40.50	40.50	39.70	40.25	b40.40
Apr	39.25	39.90	39.25	b39.50	a39.70

Sales: April 1375; June 1540; July 580; Aug 136; Oct 24; Dec 94; Feb 17; April 2.
Open interest: April 3497; June 3634; July 2050; Aug 924; Oct 300; Dec 945; Feb 63; April 19.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz) ...

Mar	50.40	50.90	50.25	50.90
Apr	42.85	43.30	42.80	43.00
May	42.95	43.45	42.65	42.90
Jun	42.95	43.70	42.95	43.20
Sep	51.70	52.35	51.75	b52.35

Sales: March 72; April 81; Ma... June 14; Sep 3.
Open interest: March 481; Apr... May 718; June 260; Sep 119.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

Mar	63.90	64.35	62.55	a62.55
May	64.25	65.15	63.17	a63.08
Jul	65.20	65.85	63.87	a63.87
Aug	64.00	64.35	62.50	a62.50
Feb	60.20	61.05	59.70	59.70
Mar	60.00	60.80	59.45	a59.45

Sales: March 282; May 2852; July... Aug 232; Feb 46; March 1.
Open interest: March 883; May... July 2626; Aug 719; Feb 343; March...
b8ba—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy ounces)

Mar	179.30	179.30	178.20	179.20
Jun	181.40	182.80	180.98	182.10
Sep	184.00	186.40	184.00	185.60
Dec	188.40	189.90	188.40	189.50
Mar	193.50	193.50	192.70	192.70
Jun	—	—	—	197.50

Sales: March 6; June 1224; Se... Dec 196; March 153; June 6.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
SUGAR			
May	277	258	277-278.50
Aug	270	248	268-268.50
Oct	254	234	252-254
Dec	237	220	237½-239
Mar	229	213	228-230
May	221	208	223-224
Aug	216	211	214-216.50
Lots 2,410.			
COCOA			
Mar	Unavailable		735-737
May			652.50-653
Jul			622.50-623
Sep			603-604
Dec			602-602.50
Mar			584-586
May			583.50-586
Lots 3,070.			
COFFEE			
Mar	432.50	430	432-432.50
May	437	434	435-435.50
Jul	432	429	429-429.50
Sep	432	430	429-429.50
Nov	433	431	431-432
Jan	433.50	433	433-433.50
Mar	No trade		432-437
Lots 315.			

London Metal Market

	Today Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	546.50-547.50
3 months	565-565.50
Cathodes: spot	536-537
3 months	544.50-555.50
Tin: spot	3,055-3,060
3 months	3,068-3,070
Lead: spot	225.50-225.75
3 months	218.50-218.75
Zinc: spot	328-329
3 months	325.50-327
Silver: spot	185.30-185.60
3 months	190.20-190.40

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)
COCOA			
Mar	719	705	705-710
May	685	676	683-684
Jul		668	665-672
Sep	652	648	650-652
Dec	635	629	615-638
Mar			
Lots 200.			

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	5½-6	4½-5	2-2½	10-12
1 M.	6-6½	5⅛-5⅝	3⅝-4⅛	12-12½
3 M.	6⅝-6⅞	5¼-5¾	4¼-4¾	12½-13
6 M.	6⅞-7¼	5½-6	5⅛-5⅝	13-13½
1 Y.	7-7½	6-6½	5⅜-6⅛	13⅛-13⅝

Currency Rates

March 11, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com	SwissF	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.3735	5.7320	102.56*	56.275*	37.41y		6.9120*	98.14*	43.68*
Brussels (c)	34.395	82.94	14.3630	8.1435	5.4250*	14.4850		13.9035	6.3150
Frankfurt	2.3035	5.6641		54.81*	3.64x	97.25*	6.710*	9 326*	42.30*
London (z)	2.47665		5.5705	10.1400	1,539.25	5.71675	22.725	5.965	13.1625
Milan	633.80	1539.75	273.96	150.27		267.10	18.45	256.58	116.65
Paris	4.1975	10.18525	162.500*		6.6725*	177.825*	12.2935*	170.735*	77.800*
Zurich	2.4705	5.9674	107.11*	58.74*	0.30	104.39*	7.19*		45.3*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.4425; Escudo: 24.30; Israeli £: 6.00; Peseta: 55.95; Schilling: 16.495; Sw. krona: 3.9165; Yen: 286.175. Belgian financial franc: 34.715.

(c) Commercial franc (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	5	AAR Cp .12e	4	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	3⅛	AAV Cos .25	3	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
6½	3⅝	AbrdMf .40b	4	2	5½	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1⅜	1⅛	Acme Haml	10	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅝	⅞	Acme Prec	4	6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Action Ind	5	36	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Adam Russl	10	8	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	
1	7-16	ADM Indust		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	6	AdobeO .05e	9	363	7⅝	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅞
2⅞	2	A&EPlast P	4	39	3	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Aegis Corp	6	22	1	1	1	
1	⅝	Aerodex Inc		5	¾	¾	¾	
4⅝	2⅛	AeroFlo .15e	14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Aeronca Inc		18	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	Aerosol	3	7	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
3	1½	AffilCra .08t	11	4	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
⅜	⅛	Affil Cap wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
7⅝	5½	AffPub .34e	5	2	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
3⅝	2	After Six .10	4	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅞	AirbFrt .60e	7	2	8	8	8	+ ⅜
5⅞	3⅝	Airpax Elec	4	12	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
[illegible]	17	AlanW 1.25e	2	14	24⅞	23¾	24⅞	+ ⅜
6⅛	2⅞	Alaska Airl	7	106	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
1⅜	⅞	Alba Waldn		44	1	1	1	— ⅛
9½	5⅝	Alcolc .12e	6	8	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleghy Airl	7	69	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
2⅞	2	AllegA wtO		21	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5½	3⅝	Alleg Cp wt		9	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Allied Art	13	16	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	13¾	AlldThr 1.30	7	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Alpha Ind		5	15-16	15-16	15-16	—1-16
2⅛	1¾	Altamil Cp	3	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	9-16	Altec Corp	8	38	13-16	¾	¾	
7-16	3-16	Altec Cp wt		1	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
5	2¾	AltecCrp pf		61	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	AMAX wt		22	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Amco Ind	3	145	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅜
1⅝	2⅛	AHessLL wt		305	3	2⅞	3	
5⅝	5	AmBiltrt .50	4	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅛	AmBusP .32	9	7	14⅛	14	14⅛	
⅜	3-16	ACenMtg wt		1	5-16	5-16	5-16	
5	5½	AContrl .20b	7	3	6	5⅞	6	
5¼	2⅜	Am Fletch	3	31	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅝
16	⅛	AmFltch wt		1	11-16	11-16	11-16	
5	9⅝	A GenPd .30	8	10	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
1⅜	3⅝	Am Int Pict	4	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
5¼	3⅞	A Israel .27r	5	84	5⅝	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	A Kitchn Fd	6	3	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
1¼	7¾	AMaizeA .40	4	13	9	8⅞	8⅞	
1⅛	8⅛	AMaizeB .40	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
5½	27	Am Mf 2.70e	4	1	36½	36½	36½	
5⅝	1⅞	AmMot Inns	18	61	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	27½	AmPetrof 2	4	6	34¾	33⅞	33⅞	— 1
2⅜	1⅛	Am Rity Tr		6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
¼	1-16	AmRityT wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
2¼	1⅝	Am Recreat		122	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	A SafEq .11t	6	11	3	3	3	+ ⅛
3⅞	2⅜	A Techin .12	21	32	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅜	AMIC Cp	6	37	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
2⅝	1⅛	Anglo C .12e	4	79	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
7⅝	4¼	Anlxter .16	3	135	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
2½	1½	Anken .10e	5	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	Anthony .30t	5	41	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
9⅛	12⅜	Aquit Ca .30	16	2	17	17	17	
7¼	5	Ariz CL .10e	5	28	6¼	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
5⅛	5	ArzCol pf.48		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	1⅝	Armac Ent	3	22	2	1⅞	2	
5⅝	6⅛	Armin Cp	4	178	14⅛	13¼	13⅝	— 1⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Arrow Elect	3	58	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅛	Arundel .49t		3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Arwood .20e	3	7	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2	6⅛	Asamera .25	8	66	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
1¼	11-16	AssdFd Str		6	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Astrex Inc		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1	½	Atco Ind	22	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1⅝	½	AtlcoMtg wt		3	1	1	1	
1⅝	6⅛	All Richf wt		79	7	6⅞	6⅞	
7⅝	4	AtlCMB .97e	5	30	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	Atlas Co wt		23	1⅛	1	1⅛	
1	12⅞	Ausatinc .15	17	13	20	19⅝	20	+ 1¼
3⅛	10⅛	Austral Oil	8	79	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
3	4⅛	Auto Train	18	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
3⅞	1⅝	Auto Bldg	17	7	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1⅝	Autmat Rad	27	17	3⅛	3	3	
[illegible]	21⅞	AutoSw .84e	9	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ⅜
3⅝	9⅛	AVC Cp .82t	4	2	13½	13¼	13¼	
3⅝	2	AVEMC .14		11	3	2⅞	3	
9⅛	16⅞	Avondl 1.20b	7	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
5⅝	3	AVX Corp	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
B								
7⅛	4½	BadgrMt .50	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
5⅞	4	BaldwS .32e		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
4½	11⅝	BanFd 1.12e		9	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
5-16	⅜	BangPun wt	10	13-16	¾		¾	—3-16
7½	4⅝	BanstrCtl Lt		69	7	6⅝	6⅝	
2⅞	1⅝	Banner .04	3	16	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ¼
2	1½	Barclay .02e	4	14	2	2	2	
2¼	1⅝	BarcoCa .10	5	1	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	2	Barnes Eng		1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
7½	4⅞	BarryWr .40	5	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
3½	2½	Barth Sp .20	9	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1¼	Baruch Fost	9	54	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	— ⅛
	4¼	BasinPet Cp	4	35	5¼	5	5	
9½	7⅝	BayrkUt .72		7	9	9	9	
2¼	1⅜	Bell Ind .08	4	120	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
1½	13-16	Belscot Ret	3	7	1	⅞	1	
3	1⅜	Benrus Crp	5	37	3	2¾	3	+ ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Berg Ent		3	2	2	2	
2¼	⅞	BergRlr .30e	3	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
⅜	⅛	BergRlt wt		1	3-16	3-16	3-16	
5¼	2¼	Berg B Bruns	15	12	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
12½	9⅜	Brg B pf1.15		1	12½	12½	12½	
2¼	1⅛	BernzOmat		20	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
5½	3⅝	Bertea .72r	5	4	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
4½	2½	BervenC .12	73	17	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅜	Bethlem Cp	7	4	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Beverly Ent		21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Bic Pen .36	9	31	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
9¾	12⅝	Big Ber 1.12	4	x1	19	19	19	+ ¼
5⅞	3⅛	BigV Supmk	5	12	5¼	5¼	5¼	
0¾	5⅞	BinnySm .60	11	8	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Blessings	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
2⅞	1½	Blount .08	6	29	2⅝	2⅛	2⅜	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	53	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
5¼	3⅝	Bodin Ap .40	4	23	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5	BoltBer .20e	5	11	6	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
9⅛	9⅝	BowVall .10	26	43	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
9⅛	7⅝	Brad Ragan	8	186	17⅝	16	16	— ⅞
5⅝	6½	BradfCm Sy	28	78	14⅝	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Branch .05e	8	8	3	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
8⅝	3⅞	BraniffAr wt		87	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	— ½
4¼	10	Brascn A .1b	3	123	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
3	10	BraunEn .52	5	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	2⅛	Breeze Corp		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
5⅛	19¼	Brewer 1.20	3	50	22	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
7½	4	Brooks P .28	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	BrownCo wt		11	3	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	8⅝	BrnF A .52b	8	2	12½	12½	12½	
5⅛	4½	BrwnF pf.40		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1½	BTU Eng	5	18	2	2	2	+ ⅛
4½	3⅛	Bulidex .32	4	29	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Bundy 1.08		56	9⅝	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	Burgess Ind	18	4	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	BurnsInt .60	6	34	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Bush Univ	4	21	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8⅝	6	ButlerInt .50	3	9	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
1¼	14⅝	Buttes G Oil	6	82	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
C								
4⅛	1⅝	Cabicom Gn	10	29	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
2¼	1¾	Cagles In A		4	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ¼
8⅞	6⅝	Caldor .15b	6	77	9¼	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
7⅝	3⅝	Calcomp	5	335	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cal Lite Cp	3	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Camco Inc	6	27	5½	5¼	5⅜	
15-16	2⅞	Cam-Ch .25e	3	71	4⅛	3 13-16	4	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅞	Campin .40b	4	16	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ¼
3¼	1⅝	CdnExp GO	36	36	3⅛	2 15-16	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Cdn Homstd	26	27	4 9-16	4⅜	4⅝	— ⅛
6	4	CdnHydr .25	4	x1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2 13-16	CdnMarc .15	8	6	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅛	1 13-16	Cdn Merrill	30	23	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ½
31½	21½	Cdn SuprOil	11	5	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
⅞	½	Canvert Int		5	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
2¼	1⅞	Canoga .10e	6	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Capehart Cp	2	66	2	1⅝	1⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	CapitlFd .16	5	8	2	2	2	+ ⅛
14	18	Carb Ind .60	4	73	21½	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
4	2½	Caressa .20	6	33	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
71¾	57	Carnat 1.20b	17	67	74½	71⅜	73⅛	+ 1⅝
1½	⅝	Carr wt		120	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Carrols Dev		145	1½	1⅜	1½	
13	10½	CastlAM .80	3	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
15½	11⅝	CastlFd 1.20		5	14	14	14	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Castleton In		5	1½	1½	1½	
4¼	2⅝	Castlwd Int	5	10	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	6¼	Cavitron Cp	13	134	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
1¾	⅝	CelluCraft	11	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅜	Century Ind	7	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cenvill Com		8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ¼
2½	1⅝	Certified Cp	3	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
½	¼	Certron Cp		20	7-16	7-16	7-16	
1⅞	1	Cetec Corp		2	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅛
4	3	ChadMill .40	5	17	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
4	2⅝	Champ Hom		384	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ⅛
4	1⅞	Charlr Med	5	6	4⅛	4	4	
12⅝	8⅛	CHB Fd .57t	4	7	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅝	CHC Cp .30t	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Chem Exp		33	2⅛	2	2	
20½	18½	ChiRiv 1.68a	7	4	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1⅝	ChicUnl .40t	5	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
6	2⅞	Child World	7	29	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅛
2	11-16	Christian Co		51	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
½		CIMtgGr wt		62	7-16	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2⅛	Cinema 5 Lt	7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
3⅝	1⅝	Cinerama	11	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Circle K .30	6	16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
5⅝	3½	Citation .40	6	7	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Citiz Finl		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	8⅜	CK Petrolm	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Clark Cons	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	4	Clark Gr .30	6	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
6	2⅝	Clarkson .16	5	3	5	5	5	— ⅛
4	3	Clarostat	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Clausng .62e	4	13	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ½
5⅛	3⅜	Clopay .09r	200	11	4	4	4	+ ¼
3	1⅝	CMI Corp	42	39	2⅝	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
7	2½	CMI Inv wt		35	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	CMT In Inc	6	20	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Coachmn In	12	5	5½	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Cof Mat .24b	7	82	6½	5	6⅛	+ 1⅛
2¼	1⅝	Cohu In .15r	17	14	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
15-16	9-16	Colt Intl		201	¾	⅝	11-16	
9¼	6¼	ColeNat .60	4	38	8	7⅝	7⅞	
8⅝	5¼	Coleman .44	16	64	8⅝	8⅜	8½	
3⅞	2¼	Colon Coml		6	3	2⅞	3	
5	2⅝	ColwellC .28		11	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	ColwMtg wt		2	15-16	13-16	15-16	
13⅝	7	Cmbustn Eq	7	177	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ½
29	24¾	Cominco 3e	6	10	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
3⅝	2¼	Com Grp .12	5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	8¼	ComlAlll .30	9	11	11⅝	10⅞	11⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	ComlMtl .60	1	5	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Comdor BM		62	9-16	2 9-16	2 9-16	
6½	4⅛	CoPsycC .20	6	27	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
19¼	14½	ComSv 1.62b	7	14	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ ⅜
1½	15-16	Compac Cp		8	1	1	1	
7⅛	3⅝	Compo Ind		5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
1	9-16	CompuDyn	11	10	1	1	1	+1-16
1⅝	7-16	Comput Inst	14	7	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	5¾	Conchem .40	6	3	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
5	2	Condec Crp	3	26	4⅝	4½	4½	
4	3⅝	Connily Con	4	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9	7½	Conrock .60	5	16	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
1⅛	1	Conrey Inc		6	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
9¼	5⅛	Con Oil Gas	9	60	7¼	7	7	— ¼
7¼	5⅝	Cons Ref .60	6	10	7	7	7	+ ¼
4⅛	3⅛	Consyme Cp	8	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
1	¼	Cont Mater	6	16	⅜	⅜	⅜	—1-16
15-16	½	Cont Tel wt		7	¾	⅝	¾	+1-16
7¼	5⅞	Cook El .40	6	4	7¼	7	7¼	
14⅝	10	Cook Ind .40	2	24	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
13½	10¼	CookPnt-V 1	10	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅞	Cooper Jar	3	21	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Cordon Intl	8	35	3	2⅞	3	
14⅝	11⅝	Core Labs	8	9	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
18½	14½	CorrBlk 1.06	9	2	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	+ ⅜
2⅜	1⅝	Cosco Inc		3	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	1	Cott Corp		2	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
15-16	¼	Cousins wt		15	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅝	CoxCbl Ccm	17	204	10½	9⅝	10	+ ⅜
2⅝	2	Craig Corp	3	33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
4	2½	CramrE .11t	3	29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7½	4⅝	Creole Pet 1	7	29	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7½	5½	Crompton		5	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
32	19⅝	Cross AT .84	14	21	33½	31⅝	33½	+ 2⅛
19⅝	14½	CwnCPt .60r	3	5	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
4⅝	3¼	Crown In .20	3	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	3	CRS Ds .10e	4	30	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
7⅝	3⅝	Crutchr Res	11	82	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ½
12⅝	8⅛	CrystlO 2.0e	4	41	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅝	3¼	Cubic Cp .20	6	52	5⅝	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	Curtis Math		6	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅛	6¼	CW Tran .50	3	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
D								
3	1⅝	Damon Cre	3	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Damson Oil	13	47	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	20	Daniell .28b	8	3	29⅝	27⅝	29⅛	— ¼
43	27¾	Data Dcumt	5	41	41	38⅝	38⅞	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅛	Dataprod	5	431	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	DayMin .10e	15	53	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ ½
½	⅛	DCL Inc		9	⅜	⅜	⅜	
7⅝	5	Del Labs .20	5	3	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
⅞	5-16	DeltaCp Am		14	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Deltn Fd .54	7	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅝	DTalEz .20e	7	84	13⅛	12¼	12½	— 1
6⅛	2½	Dev Cp Am	6	197	6	5½	5⅝	— ¼
24½	16½	DiamM Drll	7	44	21⅞	21⅛	21⅝	— ¼
3⅛	1⅝	Diebold VC		25	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Digicon Inc	6	25	5⅝	5⅛	5	
12⅞	7½	DillardSt .40	7	12	14	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	DiscFbr .26t	8	114	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Diversey .70	7	x15	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Dixilyn Cor	5	49	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	17⅝	Dome Petrl	10	86	26	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Donkeny .30	2	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
8¼	5⅝	DowneyS .30	4	73	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	12	DrexUtl 1.20		7	14⅝	14½	14⅞	— ⅜
8⅝	4½	DrgFair .40	6	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
1 1-16	½	Dunlop .07e		25	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16	
21⅞	11⅝	DuplxPd .60	3	43	21¼	20	20	— ⅞
6⅛	4½	Dur Tst .25b	8	40	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Dynlcm .05e	10	124	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Dynell .14t	9	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
E								
14	8⅛	E Systm .80	7	37	14	13⅞	13⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Eagle Cloth		9	14	1⅛	1	1⅛
6⅛	3⅛	EriScheb .36	24	30	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	Earth R .60	6	105	11	10⅝	10⅞	
24	18⅞	EasonO .10r	9	30	22	21½	21½	— ¼
18⅝	14½	Esin C 1.10a	4	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
1⅜	⅝	Eckmar Cp	10	9	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
7⅞	3½	Ecodyne	12	39	7⅝	6¾	7¼	
23½	17½	Edgiion .50r	2	32	20	19⅝	19½	— ¼
2¼	1	Ednos Cp		14	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	— ⅛
4	2⅝	Edo Corp	7	43	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	Edwrds .30a	6	25	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Egan Mc .20	4	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
5⅝	3⅛	EhrnhP .20a	4	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	3⅝	El Hose .40	4	44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	ElAudD .21t	3	8	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
9½	8½	Electrog .80	6	10	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
1⅝	1	Elect Assist	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	El Eng .29e	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1½	15-16	Elect Resch	14	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	9	ElectricA 1	7	3	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝	7	ELT Inc	5	30	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
6⅛	4½	ErnstEC .40	4	9	6¼	6	6	
4⅞	2⅞	Esq Rad El	3	16	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2½	EssexC .03e	5	32	4⅝	4¼	4¼	
4⅛	2⅛	Etz Lav .07e	2	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	EvanAr .10b	5	15	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
5⅛	2⅝	Execut .24b		5	4	3⅞	4	— ⅛
F								
3	1½	Fab Ind	7	48	3	2¾	2⅞	— ¼
4⅝	3¼	Fabien .40b	6	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	FabriCtr .06	5	6	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
		Fabrics Nat	3	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	—5-16
1½	⅞	FairTex Mil		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Fairfld Nob	6	12	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
8	5¼	Fair Ch .20e	4	20	7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
24¼	16⅝	FalconS .40	3	75	19⅝	19	19	— 1
2⅝	1½	Fam Dol Str	10	52	2½	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
4½	3⅝	FannyF .42t	11	3	4½	4⅝	4½	
2	⅞	Fash Fabric		2	1½	1½	1½	
2⅛	1⅝	FDI Inc .05e		38	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3¼	2	Fed Resrces	28	51	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
19	17⅝	FedMrt .60b	3	2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	8⅛	Felmnt .12e	6	9	10	9⅝	9⅝	
4⅝	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	27	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Fibrebrd wt		12	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	4	Fidelco Gth	5	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
2	⅞	Fields Plast		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅝	⅞	Film Cp Am		10	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Filmways	6	41	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	
15	5¼	FinSanB .20	7	58	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅛
6	3⅝	FinGen .36b	9	32	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6¼	4¼	FinGnA .25b		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	Fst Conn 1a	9	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ¼
4¼	2½	FstDenv MI		22	4	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Fst Hartfrd		2	2	2	2	— ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Fst Rlty Inv		10	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	FstSL Sh .48	5	21	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Fst Va Mtg		7	2¼	2	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	FstVaMt wt		19	¼	3-16	3-16	—1-16
7	3½	Fstmark .24	5	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
9	4⅛	FischrP .48t	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Flagglnd .12	9	x2	3⅝	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Flagstaff	4	8	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
13¼	6½	Flight Safty	8	5	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	— ¼
⅞	⅜	Flock Ind		4	¾	11-16	¾	+3-16
1⅝	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	6	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	FlaRck .10e	7	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	10¼	FlukeJ .72t	7	13	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
17⅝	11¼	Fly Dia Oil	11	66	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Foodrm .15e	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
8½	5	Foote Mini	5	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
67½	57½	FordCan 5e	4	z250	67	67	67	+ ½
4⅝	3	Forest City		2	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
8¼	5	FoxStaP .36	8	12	8½	8	8½	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Franklin RI		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
7	4	FrankNu .32	6	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Frantz .56a	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
34	21⅝	Fresnlo .80b	5	50	31⅝	30⅝	31½	+ 1½
2	1¼	Friend Frst	13	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1½	Frier Ind		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Frigitemp	9	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
13⅝	6⅝	Frigitronic	20	69	11⅝	10½	11	— ½
5⅝	3⅝	Frontier Air	4	33	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	FrontAir wt		7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
G								
5⅞	4¼	Gabriel .34t	4	3	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
3⅝	1½	Galaxy Cpl	21	41	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ½
6⅝	5	Garan .32a	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
2½	1⅝	Garcia Corp	13	22	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
1½	⅞	Gaylord Nat	2	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	Gearhart .32	7	103	17	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
1½	13-16	Gen Bolldrs		18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1	GenEduc Sv	4	7	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	G Empl .28r	5	4	2⅛	2	2	
1¼	7-16	G Housewar		4	11-16	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
9⅝	6⅝	Gen Interior	9	42	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Gen Recrat	4	5	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15-16	½	Gen Resrcs		20	15-16	13-16	15-16	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Generics Cp	8	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1⅝	Genge Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2	1	Genisco Tch	6	2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Geon Ind	15	123	2⅛	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Gerber Sci	24	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	8¼	GlantF .50b	4	25	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	9⅝	Giant Y .40a	18	x215	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
2	1¼	Gladding Cp		13	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2½	1¼	Glasrock Pr		1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
34½	18½	Glatfelter 2	4	10	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
4⅞	3⅝	Glen Ger .30	4	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	GlenDis .23t	7	2	6	6	6	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Gloucstr En	4	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Glover Inc		9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ½
4⅛	3	Gldblatt .36	9	76	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
19⅝	14½	Golden Cycl	34	35	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
2	1¼	Gold W Mob		8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
1	7-16	Goldfield Cp		277	15-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3	1⅛	GoodLS .10	23	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	
3⅝	2½	Goodrich wt		99	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Gorin Strs	3	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16	10	GormR .90a	6	9	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
3	2⅛	Gouldinc wt		11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Gould IT .68	13	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25⅝	17¾	Grainger .30	18	149	23⅝	21⅝	23¼	+ 2¼
5⅝	3⅛	Grand Auto	6	3	5½	5⅝	5½	+ ⅛
8⅞	6½	GrandCll .20	7	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	7-16	Granite Mgt		111	2⅛	2	2½	
4⅝	2½	GtBasin Pet	7	200	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	11	Gt Lk Ch .16	9	299	17	15⅝	16⅝	— ½
5⅝	2⅝	Gt Scott Sup	6	7	6	6	6	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Greenman		2	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GrerHy .10e	4	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	GREIT .40		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Greyhd C	11	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	GRI Cp .40	7	28	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
10⅝	8⅛	Griesdk .90a		1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Grow C .32b	6	16	5¼	5⅝	5⅝	
15-16	½	Gruen Ind		15	13-16	13-16	13-16	+1-16
1½	13-16	GSC En .42c	11	136	1	1	1	
1⅝	1	GTI Corp	9	21	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	
1	⅜	GuardMr wt		33	11-16	½	11-16	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	GuardCh .40	8	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Guilford .20	5	2	3	3	3	
9-32	⅛	GulfMRlt wt		140	5-16	¼	5-16	+3-32
31⅝	23⅝	Gulf Can .80	8	6	30⅝	30	30	— ¼
5	2⅝	GulfRep Fin	2	5	4	4	4	
9⅛	4⅝	Glfstrm LD	8	34	9⅝	9	9½	+ ½
H								
15-16	11-16	Halco Prod	3	1	11-16	11-16	11-16	—1-16
8	6¼	HallsMot .44	3	2	8	8	8	
3⅝	2½	HampD .15e	3	43	4⅝	3½	4	+ ½
2	1½	Hampin Ind		2	2	1⅝	1⅞	
10⅝	2½	Hanovr Palr	8	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	HanSq 1.98e	3	15	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
24	19⅝	Harland .22	19	11	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅝	Harmn .05r	3	29	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	HartzMt Cp	21	68	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
1	¾	Harvey Grp		55	⅝	½	⅝	
3	1¼	Hasbro Ind	10	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
6½	5	Hasting .40a	4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	HawaiA .10r	4	70	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Health Chm	4	2	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	2⅝	HealthM .30	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1¼	11-16	Helnick Inst	20	17	1	1	1	— ⅛
3½	2⅝	Helm 1.45e	25	141	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Hemdale En	2	3	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Her Mal .48	3	28	7	6½	7	+ ⅜
4½	2½	HIG Inc	3	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1½	Highlnd Cap		26	2½	2¼	2½	+ ½
5	3⅝	Hillhvn .05e	7	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Hiptrnic .20	20	63	14⅝	13½	14	+ ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Hofmn Ind	3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Holly Corp	4	27	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24½	16⅝	HomeOA .50	11	5	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅝	HospM 1.24e	3	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
⅝	⅛	HospMtg wt		29	5-16	¼	¼	
9	2¼	Hosp Mtr In	10	80	8⅝	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Hotel.I 2.08e	7	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3⅝	House VI .32	10	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
29½	19½	HoustOll .40	8	358	21⅝	20½	20¾	— ¼
1⅝	¾	Howell Ind	5	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	18⅝	HubellA 1.30	8	2	23	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
29½	18⅝	HubellB 1.30	8	11	28⅝	28	28	— ⅜
41	26½	Hub pfA1.75		6	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	— ½
26	15⅝	HudsB OG 1	8	8	24½	23⅝	24½	+ ½
5⅝	4	Huffmn .40e	6	21	5	5	5	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	HontH't .10e	5	9	2½	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11⅝	HuskyO .50	5	21	15⅝	15⅛	15½	— ½
4	2	Hycel Inc	41	21	3⅝	3½	3½	— ½
24⅝	20⅝	HygrFd .90e	4	6	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
I								
10⅝	7⅝	ICM R 1.64e	7	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
11½	6⅛	IMC Magnet	4	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Imoco Gate	11	3	2⅝	2½	2½	
5½	2⅝	ImpCh .24a	4	10	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Imper Ind	2	14	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	22	ImpOil A .80	11	238	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
3	2	Incoterm A		12	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
1½	9-16	Inflight Svc	3	19	1	15-16	1	
2⅝	1⅝	Inolex Corp		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4⅝	3⅛	Instron .20	8		4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	Instrum Sys	8	49	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1½	11-16	Integrt Res	12	22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Intrmedco	9	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
11-16	5-16	Intl Banknot		34	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
11⅝	6¾	Intl Cour .24	10	15	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
1 2⅝	1	Int Foodsvc	6	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	InFuneral S	5	39	2⅛	2	2⅛	
9⅝	8⅝	IntGenin .20	3	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4	2¼	Int Prot .10		24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1¼	13-16	Int Stretch		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	19⅝	IntSyCon .26	10	z2900	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
1⅝	7-16	Interphoto		8	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
12⅝	8½	Interpool	5	44	12⅝	12	12⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	6⅝	Intrsyst .40	7	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	6⅝	Interway Cp	3	69	10	9⅝	9⅝	
3½	1	Invstm Fla	8	11	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	14⅝	InDiv A 1.80	5	38	18⅝	18	18	
5	3⅝	InvDivB .45	6	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
6½	4⅝	InvestRlt Tr	10	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
11½	7	Ionics Inc	15	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	3⅝	IroqBrd .16	6	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	4	ISC Finl .20	7	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅝	6⅛	IsraelD .88e		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Itel Corp	4	460	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
J								
9⅞	5⅝	Jacobs Eng	5	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
2½	1⅝	Jamswy .09t	3	256	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Jeannet .22t	5	37	7	6¾	7	+ ½
1⅞	1⅛	Jetronic Ind	3	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
25	18⅝	John Pd .25	17	2	23	23	23	+ ¼
4	2¼	Juniper Pet	10	79	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
K								
1⅞	1¼	K Tel Intl		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
7⅝	4⅝	Kaisrind .26	6	165	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
1⅛	⅝	Kalvex Inc		113	1¼	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	3¼	KaneMill wt		5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
23½	17	KanebSv .90	6	31	20⅝	19	19	— 1½
51	42	KnGE pf4.50		z20	51	51	51	+ ¼
9-16	5-16	Kavanau		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
3¼	2⅝	KeyCorp .20	39	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	KerwinS .34	4	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
3	2	Ketchm .14t	5	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
15½	11⅞	Kewane .43a	4	65	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Key Co .08		10	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	Keystlnd .30	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Kin Ark Crp	9	33	1⅛	1	1⅛	
10⅝	7½	KingRd .15e	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
32	25⅞	Kirbylnd .60	7	25	31	30⅝	31	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	KleerVu Ind		4	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ¼
3⅛	1⅛	Kleinerts		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	5¼	Kliklok .60	4	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅞	4⅝	Knicker Toy	4	58	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
2½	2	Knott Hotel		5	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	+ ⅛
14½	7½	Kolmorg .28	5	22	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ½
4½	2⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	57	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	+ ¼
L								
3⅝	2½	LaBarge .04	4	23	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	Lafay Radio	6	84	5⅝	5¼	5½	+ ¼
4⅞	3	Lake Shore	10	36	4	3 9-16	4	+ ½
2⅞	2⅝	LaMaur .20	25	x17	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
3⅞	2¼	LaPointe	9	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
1⅛	½	LaTour Bck		20	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1⅝	Laneco Inc	4	1	2½	2½	2½	
5⅞	3⅝	LarwR 1.22e	19	19	5	4⅝	5	
5-16	⅛	LarwinR wt		72	¼	3-16	¼	+1-16
8⅛	4½	LCA Cp .45	9	132	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
15-16	½	LCA Cp wt		18	13-16	¾	13-16	+1-16
7⅛	5⅝	LeaRon .24a	5	41	7⅛	7	7	
16½	12	LeeEntr .40	9	16	16	15⅝	16	
2⅞	2⅛	Lee Natl	10	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	3½	Lee Pharm	30	12	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Leigh Pr .40	4	28	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
2¼	⅝	Leisure Tec		23	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3½	LesFay .32b	4	48	5	4⅝	5	+ ¼
9	6½	LewisB .24a	3	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
4⅝	1⅝	Liberty Fab	3	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Lightolier	4	32	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅞	LilyLynn A	5	14	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2	1⅛	Lincoln Am	7	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
2⅞	2⅛	Lloyds Elec	92	22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2	1	Lodge S .18e	7	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
9½	7½	Lohmn .48a	5	14	9½	9	9	
4⅝	2⅛	LoewThe wt		349	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
2⅝	1⅝	Logistic .10e	4	61	2½	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	LaGenSv .65	8	2	8	7⅝	8	
2⅝	1⅝	LSB Ind .11t	5	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ¼
3½	1⅝	LTVCorp wt		165	2¼	3	3	— ⅛
3⅝	2½	Lundy Elec		17	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Lynch Corp	4	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
M								
13-16	½	Macrod Ind		14	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
7	5	Mangood .60	20	5	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
5⅝	3⅝	Mansf T .50	163	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
3 3-16	2¼	Marindu B		16	16 3 3-16	3	3 1-16	— ⅛
17⅝	9¼	Mark Contrl	4	153	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
2⅞	1⅛	Marlene Ind	3	14	3	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
5	4	MarshF .24	10	4	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Marshal Ind	3	130	5⅝	5	5	— ½
5¼	3⅝	Masind Son	16	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Mesnelin .30	5	9	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Masters Inc	10	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
7½	3½	MaterRe .20	7	14	6⅝	6	6¼	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	MaulBro .10		8	3⅝	3	3⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Maule .10e	2	2	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
1⅝	⅝	McCro wt n		5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4⅝	2⅞	McCull Oil	4	396	4⅝	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
10¼	6	McDonh .60	4	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	McIntsh .32	10	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1⅛	McKeon Cn		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	5	7	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	8¼	Means FW 1	6	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9½	6⅝	Medalst .40b	4	9	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ½
5⅝	3	Medenco .12	5	x45	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ¼
25½	16⅝	MedleGn .68	10	27	25⅝	25	25	
5½	2½	Mago Intl In	4	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10½	6⅝	MEM Co .72	5	26	11	10½	10½	+ ¼
2	1¼	Mercant Ind		4	2	2	2	
2½	1⅝	Metrocare	6	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Mich Genl	7	19	1½	1½	1½	
16¼	12¼	MichSu .40a	1	28	13½	13½	13¼	— ½
5⅝	2¼	Midld Co .10	98	x1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6⅞	4⅝	MidldGl .05e	4		6	5⅝	5¼	
8½	7½	Mid Rub Re	5	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	7⅝	Milgo Elect	5	62	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
7⅝	4½	Miller H	1	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	6⅝	MillOnx .20r	6	85	18⅝	18¼	18½	
13⅝	8	Mil Roy .20e	9	17	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ½
1½	⅝	Mission IT		16	1	1	1	
¼	⅛	Missionl wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
15	11¼	MoKanTx ct		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
14¼	11	MoPac 1.20	4	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
14	9	Mitchll 1.57t	4	13	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
4⅛	3¼	Mite Cp .16	4	78	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ½
13-16	½	MoAmCo Cp		1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
11⅝	6	Molycrp wt		21	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ¼
8¼	7	Moog .55e	4	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅛	3⅝	MtgGth .95e		40	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
3½	2⅝	Morton S .32	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	11⅝	MtvMll 1.20	4	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
4	3⅝	Mov Star .20	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
10½	6⅝	MPB Cp .50	4	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
2¼	1	MPO Video		13	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
15-16	½	MPS Intl Cp		6	15-16	13-16	13-16	—1-16
3⅝	2⅝	MultiAm .20	206	32	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	+ ¼
N								
2⅝	1⅝	Napco Ind	4	5	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5	3½	Nat Alfalfa		9	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
1¼	⅝	NatHlth Ent		21	⅞	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
15-16	½	Natind wt		19	⅞	¾	⅞	
2½	1⅝	NKinney Cp	45	68	3½	2½	3½	+ ⅝
8½	4⅝	NMedEn .12	4	85	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Nat Paragn	10	22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Nat Silver	14	4	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
⅝	⅜	Nat System		11	11-16	11-16	11-16	+ ⅛
10½	5¼	NatwH .24b	7	9	10¼	10	10	— ¼
1⅝	1⅛	Nelly Don		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16	9¼	Newcor .76	3	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ¼
23	17½	NENucir .30	18	33	21⅝	19⅝	20¼	+ ⅜
12	9⅝	NHamp .45e	7	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
11-16	7-16	NewIdria M	28	4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
2⅝	1⅝	Newpark Rs	5	53	2¼	2⅝	2¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3½	N Proc .35e	18	227	7½	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	7½	NYTimes .60	7	197	12½	11⅝	12½	+ 1¼
2	⅝	Nexus .14t	11	15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ½
7¼	5¼	NiagFSv .34	4	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
2¼	1	Nichols SE	33	5	2⅛	2	2	— ¼
10½	7⅝	Nolex Cp	16	19	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
2⅝	1⅝	Nortek Inc	5	37	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
1⅝	⅝	NoAmMt wt		1	1	1	1	
8	5⅝	NorAm Roy	9	12	8	7½	7½	— ½
5	2 9-16	NorCdn Oils	10	33	4 13-16	4 11-16	4 11-16	— ⅛
3	1	NNGMob wt		178	2	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Novo Corp	5	13	2	1⅞	2	
5⅝	1⅞	Nuclear Dat	9	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	NumacO Gs	20	11	11½	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
O								
6	3⅝	Oakwd Hom	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
3⅝	2⅝	OEA Inc .15	5	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
20	15⅝	Offshore Co	5	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
22	16	OhioBrs 1.40	4	2	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
6½	4	Oh Sealy .30	7	32	7⅝	6⅝	7⅛	+ 1⅛
12⅝	10⅝	OKC Cp .80	3	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Olla Ind	9	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
13⅝	9¼	OnLine Sys	4	17	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ¼
14⅝	12	OnanCp .20a	5	11	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+ ¼
67⅝	48⅝	OOkiep Cop	3	z250	51⅝	50½	51⅝	+ 1⅝
1⅝	⅝	Or ginala		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	3⅝	OroleHo .20	3	39	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4⅝	OSullvan .50	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4	2⅝	Outdr Sprt	5	3	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅝	OverhDr .40	7	18	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Oxford Fst		3	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	2½	OzarkA .05e	7	51	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
P								
1⅝	¾	P&F Indust	3	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
½	3-16	Pac Csl Prp		25	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
18½	16	PGEtpf 1.50		9	17⅝	17	17	— ½
16¼	14½	PGE pf1.37		6	16¼	16	16¼	
14½	12	PGRd pf1.25		8	14⅝	14	14	— ¼
14⅝	11	PG pfA 1.25		1	14½	14½	14½	
13⅝	11⅝	PG 4.5pf1.12		3	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	— ⅛
25½	23⅝	PG 9.2pf2.32		2	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	21	PG 8.1pf2.04		2	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
27½	25	PG 9.4pf2.37		5	27	26⅝	26⅝	
48½	39	PacLt pf4.50		z800	47	46	46	
14½	11⅝	PNwTel 1.20	9	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
58⅝	50	Pac PL pf 5		z100	57⅝	56½	56½	— 1⅝
25⅞	11⅝	PallCp .40	11	111	26⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
13⅝	6⅝	PanOcean O	238	254	12⅝	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Pandl Bredf		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5	3⅝	Pantasote	3	241	5⅝	5	5¼	+ ¼
6	3	ParaPk .10a	3	8	5½	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
8	4⅝	ParkCh .40a	5	14	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
3	2⅛	Park E .10s	5	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅝	2¼	Parkwy Dis	5	10	5	4⅝	5	
19¼	11	Parsons .60e	7	45	18⅝	17¼	17½	— ¼
4⅝	2½	Patagonia		6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	PatoCG .70e	2	38	7⅝	6⅝	7	+ ½
10	7⅝	PatrkP .84t	6	111	7½	7	7½	— ⅜
3	1½	Pease Elim		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Pemcor Inc	5	9	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8⅝	6½	PennEng .60	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9½	7⅝	PenRIE 1.15	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	Penob Shoe	6	3	2	2	2	
⅜	7-16	Pentron Ind		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14½	11	PepBoys 1	5	3	14½	14¼	14½	
8⅞	4⅝	PepCom .40	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅝	4	PerniCp .30	4	26	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Permaner		211	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Pertec Corp	9	68	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7¼	4⅝	Petro Lewis	4	7	7¼	6⅝	7	— ⅛
6	4⅝	Phil LD .52r	4	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	
6½	3⅝	Phoenix Stl	2	643	6⅝	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
3⅝	2⅛	PicNPay .12	5	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
1½	1	Piedind .18a		14	1½	1¼	1⅛	— ⅛
4	2½	Pioner Plas	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Pioneer Tex	3	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
17	11⅝	PittDeMo .80	10	20	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— 1⅛
6⅛	5	PitWVa .56a	9	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
30	17⅝	Pittway 1b	11	119	30	29½	30	
16⅛	14	PlacDv 1.20	5	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅝	3⅛	Plant Ind	8	291	9⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— 1⅛
13	8	Plantrnics	6	29	14	13⅛	13⅞	+ ⅜
3	1⅝	PlyGem .51t	6	5	3	3	3	
11-16	5-16	PNB MR wt		25	½	½	½	+7-16
7⅝	4⅝	Pneum .20e	4	5	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
¾	5-16	Poloron Pd		3	¾	¾	¾	
7⅝	5⅝	Poychr .29t	4	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Prstt Lmb 1	12	2	11½	11½	11½	
4⅛	3⅝	Pratt Rd .30	5	21	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
23⅝	17⅝	Prent Hall 1	12	91	24⅛	22⅝	23	— 1
4⅝	3½	PresRl B .22		23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Presley Cos	10	129	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
14	9⅝	Preston .70	5	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	PrimMt .15r	21	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PrpCT 1.21e	7	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅝	ProvGas .80	9	5	8	8	8	
1⅝	15-16	PrdRIE .16e	2	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	PrudBdg .24	6	19	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1	PSA Inc wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1⅛	Pulte Hmes	59	9	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
3	1⅝	PuntaGrd 1s	3	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	9	Putnam .60a	7	29	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
R								
4⅝	3¼	Racon .20a	3	18	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅝	Ranchrs Ex	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	12⅝	RangrO Can	55	32	25⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— 1⅛
11½	9⅝	Ransbrg .80	5	11	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		50	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Rath Pack		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2⅞	RB Indust	6	15	4⅝	3⅞	4⅝	+ ⅛
2¼	1¼	Reading Ind		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	RiflncT .99e	6	4	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
13⅝	9	Rlt RT 1.92e	7	8	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅜
1⅝	1⅛	REDM Cp	5	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
1⅝	¾	Reeves Telc	21	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2⅝	1⅝	Refrig Trns		11	2	2	2	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REIT IncFd		25	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
37	28⅝	ReitF pf4.38		4	36⅛	36	36	
⅝	7-16	Rel Grp wt		118	⅝	9-16	⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝	7⅝	RemAr .50	7	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Rep Housng		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	17⅝	Rep NY Cp	4	23	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ 1
14⅝	4⅝	ReschCll .08		265	13⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Resistflx .30	5	4	8⅛	8⅝	8⅛	
3⅝	1⅝	ResrtsIntl A	3	13	2½	2⅞	2⅞	
1⅝	⅞	Rest Assoc	14	56	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Rex Noreco		100	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	RH Med Svc	12	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
3	1¼	Riblet Prod		15	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2½	1⅝	Richford In	17	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
2	¾	Richton Int		65	2⅛	2	2	
15⅝	8⅝	Riley Co	4	12	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
25½	19½	RioAlgm 1	7	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	RisdonM .36	4	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
29⅝	19½	Robintech	4	31	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
4	2⅝	Roblin Ind	1	11	3	2⅞	3	
9⅛	6⅞	Rockway .88	4	3	9⅜	9	9⅜	+ ¼
¾	5-16	Rockw Nat		24	⅝	9-16	9-16	
6⅛	3⅝	Rocorint .20	7	4	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
11⅛	7⅛	Rogers Corp	6	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Ronco Telep		7	1	⅞	1	
5⅞	2⅝	Rossmor Co	12	20	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅜
¾	5-16	Rossmor wt		45	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
30	21⅝	Rowan 1.4	6	638	23⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+ 1
18⅝	14⅝	Rowind Inr	5	15	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
13-16	⅝	RoyBusn Fd		1	¾	¾	¾	
1⅝	⅝	RoyBch Col	3	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	RoyBch Col	3	6	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	RSC Indust	7	7	2	2	2	
1⅞	1⅝	Ruddick Co	4	31	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
1	½	Rusco Ind		14	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
10⅝	7⅝	Russell .60	3	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅝	Rust Cft .48	6	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¼	Ryan Ho .20	14	185	21¼	18⅞	20½	+ 1⅝
3	⅞	Ryersn Hay	58	4	2	2	2	+ ⅛
S								
4	3	SafranSy A	r	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
VCM	6⅝	15gr StJohn glv .h2		8			16	+
7¼	3¼	Salem .27t	8	14	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
15⅝	7¼	Sambos .10e	13	561	15½	14⅝	14⅝	— 1⅛
10⅝	7½	SCarlo 1.63e		8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
82	67	SDgo pf7.80		z100	82	82	82	+ 2
9⅝	8⅝	SDle G pf.90		1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
33½	27½	San JW 2.40	7	5	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
2¼	1¼	Sargent Ind	11	15	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
4¼	3	Saundr L .20	5	20	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ½
2⅝	1⅝	Schick Inc		7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	Schiller Ind	13	63	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	Sci Mgt .09e	6	18	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	4½	SciAtlan .25t	7	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅜
15⅝	13⅛	Scope Ind	6	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
4	2¼	Seatectr Cp	6	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
⅞	7-16	Seaport Cp		14	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	SeasnAll .20	5	13	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Sec Mtg Inv		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7-16	1-16	SecMt In wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Sec Plastics	14	12	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Selas Cp .30	9	x3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1⅝	9-16	Seligm Asso		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	7⅝	SeligLa .60b	5	13	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ 1
4⅝	3⅝	Semich .14t	5	8	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
4⅝	3½	Servisco .30	4	2	4	4	4	— ⅛

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4⅛	1⅝	Servo Corp	8	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Servotr .10r	17	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Seton Co .45	12	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	SGL In .10r	5	5	4⅛	4	4	
2⅛	⅞	SG Sec .51e		14	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Shaer Shoe	13	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
7⅝	4⅛	Shawin .50b	5	27	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	ShearHay S		241	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
5	11-16	ShellRes .96		271	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Shnd Cp .24t	3	8	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
19	14⅝	Shnendn Oil	8	60	17⅝	16⅝	17⅝	+ 1⅛
25½	19⅝	Shn O pf1.25		1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	Sherwd Med	7	473	17⅛	15	16⅝	+ 1⅝
2⅛	1⅝	Shopwe'l In		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	7⅝	Showbot .80	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2	ShulmTr En		10	3	3	3	
6⅝	3⅝	Sierrcin .20	7	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	1⅝	SikesCp .08		7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	1⅝	Sil Inc	13	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
7¼	5⅝	Simkins .60	7	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1⅛	Sim Sch .10e	6	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Simplex .15t	11	3	2⅛	2	2	
1⅝	1⅛	Sitkin SmRf	5	4	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Sky City .27t	4	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅞	Solitron .06		96	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Sonder Brdc	4	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sorg Pa .40e	75	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7⅛	4⅝	Soundsn .40	15	71	7⅝	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
19⅛	17⅝	SCEO pf1.48		z1030	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
25⅝	22⅝	SC 8.8pf 2.21		3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
87½	76	SCE pf7.55		1	87½	87½	87½	
17⅛	15⅛	SC 5.8pf 1.45		1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	13	SC 5.2pf 1.30		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
14	12⅛	SC 4.7pf 1.19		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	SC 4.3pf 1.08		2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
48½	40	SouRoy .85b	17	6	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅜
3⅛	3	Specty Rest	5	19	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ¼
9	4⅛	Spector .10e	2	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Spectro Ind	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Spelzmn Ind		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Spencr F .22	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	Sp'entex .45	4	3	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	4⅝	SSP Ind .24	3	3	5	5	5	
5⅝	3⅝	Std Metals	6	15	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	StdMolA .42	7	9	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
3½	2	StdPac Corp	5	25	3½	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
10½	7⅝	Std Prod 1	6	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
1½	1	StdPrud wt		8	1⅛	1	1⅛	
17⅝	10⅛	StdShrs .40r		4	15⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
15⅛	13⅛	Stange .20	15	42	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
7⅛	5⅝	Stanly Avia	2	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1 15-16		Stardust Inc	15	3	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9⅝	8⅛	StarSup .68b	5	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
12⅝	9⅛	StarrlHo .33	8	26	13	11⅞	13	+ 1⅛
5⅛	3	StatSvL .40b	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	Steelmr .15e	2	40	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15½	12⅝	Stepn Ch .44	6	13	15½	14⅞	15½	+ ½
1	⅝	Sterl Electr		15	15-16	⅞	15-16	+1-16
1⅝	1⅛	Sterl Ext .10	8	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
3½	2	SterlPre .11t	5	78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Stevcoknit	3	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	STP Cp .48e	9	37	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Strutn Wells	24	53	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
¾	7-16	Summit Org	7	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4⅛	2⅝	SunCity1 .25	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18	9	Sun Elec .60	8	27	19	17½	17½	— 1½
4⅛	3⅛	Sunair .17e	4	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	SunshJ .20b	6	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	6	SupFdSv .32	5	7	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Supercr .10e	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Supindin .72	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Sup Surg Mf	4	46	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
1⅞	15-16	Susquhana		15	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Susquhan pf		3	5	4⅞	5	
⅝	5-16	SutrMtg wt		10	7-16	7-16	7-16	+1-16
3⅞	2⅞	Syna'oy .14t	5	52	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ¼
49½	29⅛	Syntex .40	13	710	32⅛	31	31	— ⅝
16	10⅝	Sysco Cp .28	7	5	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
2¼	15-16	System Eng		47	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
T								
13⅛	9¼	Tasty B .98r	10	13	15⅛	13⅝	15⅛	+ 2
13-16	½	Tech Sym	31	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+1-16
6⅛	2⅝	Techcl Oper	5	19	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	Techcl Tape	5	13	1	1	1	— ⅛
16⅛	14	Tejon R .20a	13	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
3⅛	2⅛	TeleCom Cp	3	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅛	6⅛	Teleflex .32t	6	33	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
1⅝	5-16	Telex Cp wt		27	15-16	13-16	13-16	— ⅛
4⅝	3⅛	Tenneco wt		34	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
9⅞	7	TennFS .40e	2	33	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	5⅝	Teradyn Inc	9	172	13	11⅞	12⅝	+ 1⅛
15⅝	11⅝	TerraC .25e	3	145	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
8⅛	6	TesoroPt wt		506	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	2	Texstar .15t	3	7	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
11	7⅝	Textron wt		72	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
2	1⅛	TFI Co Inc	4	11	2	2	2	
11⅛	7⅛	Thrftmt .15e	4	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
4	¾	Tidwell Ind		53	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Tiffany .20	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅝	1⅛	Tigerintl wt		42	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Timpte Ind	3	12	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	TMC Mtg In	1	32	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Tokheim .20	16	14	8⅛	7⅞	8	
2⅝	1⅛	Tolchin Inst	4	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6	4⅝	ToppsGu .20	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
9	7⅝	Torin Cp .60	4	6	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
6⅛	3 15-16	TotalPtl NA	52	18	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Town Cntry		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Tracor Inc	10	64	3	3	3	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Trnspt Pool	4	87	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Treadw .23t		18	3⅛	2⅞	3	
2⅝	2⅝	Tubos Mex	10	32	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Turbodyne		14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	TwinFair In	4	214	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ½

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
U								
2⅛	1½	UIP Cp .08a	4	6	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
3⅝	3⅛	UNA .10a		21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅝	2⅛	Un Invest		1	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	UnA Pr .40a	7	3	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Un Asb .07e	5	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
11-16	⅜	UnBrand wt		199	⅝	9-16	⅝	+1-16
1⅝	⅞	UDollrS .10e		18	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Unit Foods	5	30	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2	9-16	UnNat Corp		51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
⅜	⅛	Un Nat wt n		10	5-16	5-16	5-16	—1-16
3⅝	2⅛	U PDye .07p		20	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
9	6	US Ban Trst	7	15	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8	3⅛	US Filtr .20	7	135	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅛	USLsgRI E	10	29	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
¾	7-16	US LsgR wt		15	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅝	US Ai Rsrc	4	47	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	US Radium	8	21	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	11⅛	US Reduct 1	2	12	14⅝	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	6⅛	USRbR .60a	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
14⅛	7⅛	Unilck Corp	8	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	5⅝	Unity Buy .5	5	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Univ Ci .05b	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅝	Univ Contnr		9	1	1	1	
5⅛	3⅝	UnivRs .05e	8	13	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	UnvyRun .28		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ½
5⅛	3⅛	Univ Sav .32	13	1	5	5	5	
3	2⅛	URS Corp	5	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	UtahldSu 1	1	18	18	17⅛	17⅛	
6	4⅛	UV Ind wt		293	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
V								
6⅝	4	VallesSt .62t	8	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅛	14⅛	Vall In 3.20e	3	52	19⅝	13⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	3	Valley Mial	10	13	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Valmac .60a	4	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
1⅝	1⅛	ValuLin .01e		9	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
7	4⅛	VanDorn .36		2	6⅛	5⅞	6	
2⅛	1⅛	Varo Inc	3	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Veecolns .32	6	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Verit Ind		9	1	1	1	
3⅛	1⅛	Vernitron	6	141	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
¾	7-16	Vertipll Inc		3	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Vesely Co		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13-16	½	Viewlex .8		9	11-16	⅝	⅝	
2	1⅛	Viking Genl	5	164	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅞	Vikoa Inc		24	1⅛	1	1⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Vintage Enl		43	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Vishay Intrl	5	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Vulc Inc .30	3	96	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
W								
4⅝	2⅝	WabMg .10a	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Wacknl .20a	6	21	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	5	WagnrEl .48	23	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	14⅛	WalcoN .40b	6	1	16	16	16	
1⅝	⅞	WardFds wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	WarC pfC 05		124	3	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	16⅛	WasPslB .50	5	4	23	23	23	
13⅛	11⅛	WashRI 1.28	11	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Watsco .05e	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅝	Weiman Co	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	5⅝	Weld Tu Am	2	69	7⅛	7	7⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Welco .10e	4	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .72	13	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅛	Westats Pll	10	165	6	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
13-16	⅝	Westby F'n		4	9-16	9-16	9-16	
4 15-16	3⅛	Wesin Decal	9	8	4⅛	4 9-16	9-16	
7⅝	4⅝	Wstn Fin .10	4	20	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
1⅝	¾	WstPac I wt		23	1⅛	1	1	
36⅛	18⅝	Wstran .20a	8	2	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	Whippny .60	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Whitaker .34	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Whitehal Cp	4	1	2	2	2	
12⅛	8⅛	Whiting .80	5	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Whittakr wt		39	9-16	½	½	—1-16
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	7	19	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	+ ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	WillcoxG .12	4	54	3⅛	3	3	
6⅛	5⅛	Wmhous .30	4	24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	WilshrO .05r	8	53	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	WilsonBr .20	6	21	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
48	44½	Wis P pf4.50		z20	46	46	46	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Wood In .30t	81	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	Worces Conf	6	16	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Work Wr .60	3	16	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Wrather Cp	38	9	3	2⅞	3	
1 13-16	1	Wright Har		25	1 7-16	1 5-16	1 7-16	+1-16
3⅛	2⅛	WTC Air .10	4	116	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	7½	WUI Inc .40	6	75	14	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	WyleLab .20	4	124	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	5	Wynn Intl 8	3	53	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
W - Y - Z								
18	12⅛	Xonics Inc		48	15	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	YooHoo .05e	10	24	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Zimmr Hom		53	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Air France 9½-82	101¼	102¼
Amax 8-76	100	101
Amax 8¾-86	98¼	99¼
Asahi 10¼-80	103½	104½
ASEA 8½-86	94¾	95¾
Ashland 8-87	90	91
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87	92¾	93¾
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	100½	101½
Barclay 8¼-86	92	94
Beecham 8¼-86	83	85
Bergen 8-87	91¾	92¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	102¾	103¾
Borregaard 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
Burlingt 7¾-87	88	89
CN PTT 8-86	95	96
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97½	99¼
Carrier 8-87	89½	90½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
Com Union 8½-86	83	85
CN Rhone 10-80/82	103	104
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	95½	96½
Cont Tel 8½-86	94½	95½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	85½	86½
Copen Tel 8½-86	94½	95½
Corning 8½-86	99¼	100¼
Cut Ham 8-87	90	91
Dana 8-87	90	91
Denmark 9-82	101½	102½
Denmark 7½-90	86	87
Dow Cor 8½-86	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78	100½	101½
E.D.F. 8½-86	98¼	99¼
Ericsson 9¼-85	102	103
Esso 7½-76	99¾	100¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	98½	99½
First Chic 7-80	94¾	95¾
Gen Cable 8¼-87	89¾	90¾
Gen Mills 8-86	96½	97½
Gen Mot 8¼-76	101	102
Gen Mot 8¾-86	101¼	102¼
G.H.H. 7¾-88	87½	88½
Granges 8½-89	90¾	91¾
GTE 8¾-86	93¾	94¾
Haas 8-78	101	102
Haas 8¾-86	100½	101½
Helsinki 8¾-86	93¼	94¼
I.C.I. 7½-92	80	82
Intl Util 8¼-82	94½	95½
Kimberley 8½-86	99½	100½
Monsanto 8¾-85	101¼	102¼
Motorola 8-87	94½	95½
NrgKomBk 7½-87	88½	89½
NorthAMR 7¾-79	97½	93½
Ontario 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Oslo 8¼-86	95	96
Otis-Elev 8¼-85	100½	101½
Owens Corn 9-84	100¼	101¼
Pac.Light 9¼-87	102	103
Pac.Light 8-88	89¾	90¾
Pennwalt 8-87	90	91
PhilMorris 8-78	101	102
PhilMorris 8½-86	99¾	100¾
Plessey 8½-86	75	77
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	97	98
Queb.Prov. 7½-88	87½	90½
Queensld 8½-86	93½	94½
Ralston 7½-87	93¼	94¼
Rank 8¾-86	84	86
Richardson 8¼-85	100½	101½
S.A.S. 8-85	90¼	91¼
Scanraff 8¾-88	96¼	97¼
Scott 8¾-86	100¼	101¼
Shell 8-86	95½	96¼
Shell 7½-87	93¾	94¾
Singer 11-77	100½	101½
Skandin. 10¼-81	103¾	104¾
St. Ind. 8¾-80	101½	102½
St. Ind. 8½-88	98¾	99¾
Sybron 8-87	89½	90½
Tenneco 7½-79	95¾	96¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	83¾	84¾
Textron 7¾-87	85¾	86¾
Tokyo Cur. 10¼-81	103	104
TokyoCur 8¾-88	93	94
Transocean 8-86	96½	97½
Transocean 7½-87	92½	93½
T.R.W. 8¾-8	95¾	96¾
Union Oil 7-79	97½	98½
Union Oil 7½-87	92½	93½
Utah 8-87	90¾	91¾
Volvo 8-87	89	90
Wellcome 8¼-87	75	77
Will Glyn 8¼-87	82	84
Ashland 5-88	74½	76½
Beatrice 6¼-91	104½	106½
Beatrice 4½-92	90	92
Borden 6¾-91	102	104
Borden 5-92	91	93
BroadHale 4¾-87	72½	74½
Carnation 4-88	82½	84½
Chevron 5-88	97½	99½
Chrysler 4¾-88	52½	54½
Chrysler 5-88	56½	58½
Cont Tel 5½-88	82	84
Cumm In 6¼-88	83	85
Dart Ind 4¾-88	81	83
EastKodak 4½-88	107	109
Econ Lab 4¼-87	83	85
Firestone 5-88	74	76
Ford 6-86	83½	85½
Ford 5-88	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-85	77½	79½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	88	90
Gen Food 4¾-82	84½	86½
Gillette 4¾-82	81	83
Gillette 4¾-87	77	79
Gould 5-87	72	74
Halliburt 4¼-87	108	110
Honeywell 6-86	82	84
ITT 4¼-87	69½	70½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	82	84
McDerm 4¾-87	109½	111½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	111	113
Nabisco 5¼-88	90	92
Owens Ill 4½-87	84	86
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4¼-83	98	100
R.C.A. 5-88	71½	73½
Revlon 4¼-87	92½	94½
Sperry 4¼-88	84½	86½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	86½	88½
Texaco 4½-88	78½	80½
UnCarb 4¼-82	99	101
WarnLam 4½-87	89	91
WarnLam 4¼-88	82	84
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	81½	83½
Am Tob 5¼-88	108	110

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	97.53	88.38	96.63
Previous	97.35	88.14	96.27

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—354

Adams Drg, Adddressog, Advan Inv, AJ Indust, Albany Intl, Alexandrs, Allegh Cp, Allied Strs, Allis Chalm, Am Baker, AmBldg M, Am Cyan, Am Dist Tel, Am Medical, A Medicorp, Am Motors, Am Stand, Am Strs, Am Tel&Tel, Am T&T pf, AmesDep St, AMF Inc, ArcataN pf, Arlen Rlty, Aro Corp, Asod DGds, Asd Spring, AtlCity El, ATO Inc, Avco Corp, AvcoCp pf, Avnet Inc, Avnet 2.50pf, Avon Prod, Bache Grp, Balt GE pfB, Bath Ind, Bearings, Beckman, Bell Howell, Bendix Cp, Bendix pf, Berkey Pho, Best Prod, Beth Steel, Blue Bell, Boeing, Boise Casod, Brckwy Gls, Bwn Sharpe, Brunswk, Buddd Co, Budget Ind, Bulova Wat, Bunk Ramo, Bunk Rm pf, Burl Ind, CanSouRy, CapCit Com, Carlisle, Carp Tech, Carrier Cp, CartHawl pf, Celan pfA, Centex Corp, CIlLt 4.50pf, Cessna Air, Champ Int, Chain 1.20pf, Charter Co, ChlPneuT, ChockFON, City Invest, CLC Am, Coca Cola, CocaBtg NY, Coldwl Bnkr, Coleco Ind, Collins Aik, Colwell Mtg, Comb Engin, Comput Sci, ConAgra, Cooper TR, Cowles Com, Crocker Nat, Crouse Hind, Crown Zell, Culligan, Curtiss Wrt, Dana Corp, Dart Ind, Dart Ind pf, Data Genl, Daytn Hud, DaytPL pfE, Dean Witter, Deltona Cp, DiamSh pfD, Dillngh pf, Dillon Cos, Disston Inc, DrPepper, Dover Corp, Dow Chem, DPF Inc, Dreyfus Cp, Duplan Cp, duPont, duPnt 3.50pf, Easco Corp, Edison Bros, ElPaso Co, Eltra Corp, Empire Gas, Esterlin Cp, Ethyl Corp, Ethyl Cp pf, Evans Pd, Falstaff, Fedders, FidUn Bncp, Fischb Mre, FlexiVan Cp, Flintkote, Flintkt pfA, FlaEasCst, FMC, Ford Mot, Fuqua Ind, Gable Ind, GAC Corp, Gamb 1.60pf, Gannett Co, Gen Cable, Gen Devlp, Gen Elec, Gen Food, Gen Host, Gen Motors, GWil 3.75pf, Gidd Lewis, Gifford Hill, Gillette Co, Ginos Inc, Goodrich, Grant WT, Gray Drug, GtAtlPac, Grummn Cp, Guardn Mtg, GItSU 5.60pl, Gulf Wnind, GlfW 3.87pf, Gullon Ind, Hall Frank, Hammond, Harcourt, Hart Sc Mx, HarleHks N, Hewlett Pck, Hoern Wald, Holiday Inn, HolidayIn A, Horizon Cp, Hought Mfl, Hous Fabric, Howmet Cp, Hubbard Rl, HudsBay A, Hughes Hat, Huyck Cp, IllPa 4.08pf, Inland Stl, Insilco Corp, Interlk Inc, IntTelTel, IntT&T pf N, Int Brands, Interst Unit, Iowa PowL1, Hek Corp, Jantzen Inc, Japan Fnd, Jewelcor, Jim Walter, Jon Logan, Jostens, Kais CemG, KCPL 4.50pf, Katyind pfB, Kauf Broad, Kidde Co, Koehring, Kroger Co, Lane Brynt, Latrobe Stl, Loeseway, Leeds North, Lehman Cp, Lennar Cp, Levitz Frnit, Libby O Frd, Lily Ell, LincP.ac Fd, Loews Co p, LomN Mtg, Long IL pIK, La Pacif, LTV Cp AA, Ludlow Cp, MacAndFo, Macy RH, Marlennan, Marley Co, Marq Cem, Marsh Field, Masco Cp, May DStr, Mays JW, McGrw Hill, McGrHill pf, McKee Co, MEI Corp, Melv Shoe, Meredith Cp, Merrill Lyn, Mesta Mach, Milt Bradly, Minnn PwLt, Mirro Alum, Morse Shoe, Motorola, MtSta TT, Munsingw, Nat Gypsm, Nat Stand, Nat Tea, Neptune Int, NiMo 7.72pf, NoIllGas pf, NoNatGas, NorStaPw, NwstStlW, Norton Co, NortSim pf, Orangeco, Otis Elev, Outbd Mar, Overn Tran, Oxford Ind, Paine Webb, Park Henn, Parker Pen, Penn Dix, Peter Paul, Petrie Str, Ph El 7.80pf, PhilVanH, Plan Resrch, Playboy En, PNB Mtg Rl, Potlatch Cp, PPG Ind, PubS NwMx, PuerR Cem, Purex pf, Purltn Fash, QuakOat 3of, Ramada In, Rapid Amer, RaA 2.25pf, Raybestos, Raytheon, Republic Stl, Rexnrd pfA, Robins AH, Roper Corp, Rosario Res, RoyCr Cola, RTE Corp, Safeway Str, Saga Corp, Schaefer Cp, Scherg Plgh, SCOA Ind, Scott Paper, Scovill Mtg, Scovil 2.50pf, SeabWld Air, Seagrave, ServCp Int, Servomat, Shapell Ind, Sheller Glob, ShellrG 3of, Simmons, Smiths Tran, SOS Con, South Ry, SouRy pfA, SouUn Gas, Southld Cp, Sprague El, Squibb Corp, Stanley Wks, StatMut Inv, Sterchi Bro, Stude Worth, Sundstrnd, Sundstrd pf, Sybron Corp, Systron Don, TexGasTr, TexGasT pf, Texas Ind, TexPacLd, Thom Ind, Timken Co, Tools Roll, Transam pf, Travelers pf, TRE Corp, Tri-Cont pf, Triang Pac, Trinity Ind, TRW Inc, Un Camp, Un Carbide, Uniroyal, Unit Aircft, Unit Brands, US ForSec, US Gypsm, US Home, US Indust, US Shoe, US Steel, US Tobac, Univ Leaf, VF Corp, Viacom Int, WalMart St, Ward Foods, Warn Lamb, Weis Mkts, WnUn 4pf, Westgh El, Westvaco, Winnebago, Wolver WW, Wyly Corp, XTRA Inc, Zayre Corp

NEW LOWS—6

AmFinSy pf, Emp 4.75pf, FedNat Mtg, FstVaBksh, Pasco Inc, Suburb Pro

Belgian Jobless Level

BRUSSELS, March 11 (AP-DJ).—Belgian unemployment rose to 5.9 per cent of the workforce in February, the Labor Office reported yesterday. The total, 153,345, was up 3.8 per cent from the end of January and up 51 per cent from a year earlier.

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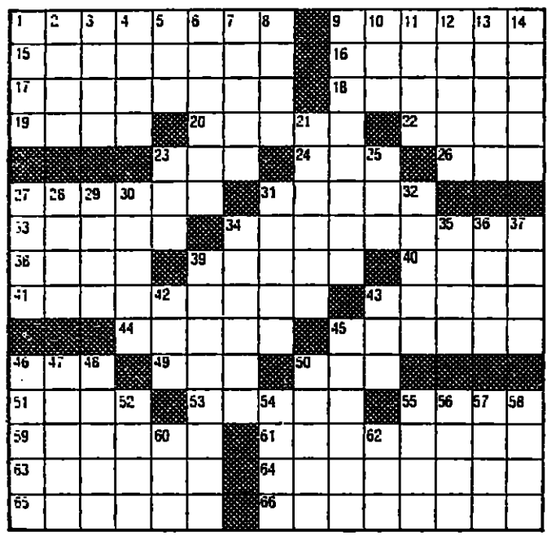
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Source of great wealth
9 Fleece or Bough
15 Vespucius
16 Olive enzyme
17 Showing devotion
18 Shack
19 Geraint's wife
20 Boy Scout pioneer
22 Perceptive
23 La ——, Bolivia
24 Tropical tree
26 Students: Abbr.
27 G. I. neckwear
31 Land with rainy plains
33 French friends
34 Old English pennies
38 Teutonic goddess
39 Hired thugs
40 Trim
41 Former area of Africa
43 Perle
44 Fine cloths
45 P. O. machine
46 Flatfoot
49 White House initials
50 Finished
51 Odd, in Scotland
53 Military aide's décor
55 Pelvic bones
59 City of Wisconsin
61 Jewelry-store purchase
63 Conclusion
64 Metropolis of Australia
65 Bed frames
66 "—— at night, sailors' delight"

DOWN

1 Station, in Lyon
2 Presage
3 Jacob's son
4 Scott
5 Russian community
6 Hargover help
7 Vasco —— de Balboa
8 This: Sp.
9 Items at Ft. Knox
10 Cheer for a matador
11 News source, at times
12 Hamlet and Andersen
13 Chemical compound
14 Bright lights
21 Rue
23 Dance step
25 Banana or olive
27 Mild expletive
28 Melville novel
29 Kind of scout
30 Inclines
31 Facing a glacier
32 Forty——
34 Long, steady rain
35 Series of boxes
36 Golden ——
37 Gold ——
39 Beetles for Poe
42 El ——
43 Dress style
45 Moved obliquely
46 Port on Isle of Wight
47 Praying figure
48 Fastidious person
50 Electron tube
52 —— Minor
54 Culture medium
55 Mideast land: Var.
56 Roman 53
57 India, to French
58 Golden and others
60 Connective
62 Librarian's degree



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	11	52	Cloudy	MADRID	7	45	Overcast
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MILAN	11	52	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	unavailable	MONTREAL	—8	18	Sunny
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	3	37	Overcast
BEIRUT	19	66	Cloudy	MUNICH	7	45	Overcast
BELGRADE	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK	5	41	Showers
BERLIN	7	45	Overcast	NICE	12	54	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	5	41	Rain	OSLO	4	39	Fair
BUDAPEST	18	61	Cloudy	PARIS	9	48	Cloudy
CAIRO	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	12	54	Fair
CASABLANCA	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	Rain	SOFIA	10	50	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	11	52	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	—5	41	Cloudy
DUBLIN	6	43	Rain	TEHRAN	16	61	Sunny
EDINBURGH	7	45	Fair	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FLORENCE	12	54	Overcast	TUNIS	18	64	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	Cloudy	VENICE	11	52	Cloudy
GENEVA	6	43	Cloudy	VIENNA	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—2	28	Overcast	WARSAW	16	61	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	unavailable	WASHINGTON	3	41	Rain
LAS PALMAS	13	55	Overcast	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	18	59	Cloudy				
LONDON	8	46	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	11	52	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
March 11, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (f) - regularly; (l) - irregularly

(w) Alexander Fund ... $8.20
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd ... $6.67
(w) Apollo (Templeton) ... SF84.58
(l) Asiatic Fund S.A. ... $74.70
(w) Austral Trust S.A. ... $3.50

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Bearbond ... SF103.95
— (d) Combat ... SF650
— (d) Gradex ... SF124
— (d) Stockbar ... SF762
(w) Broad & Wall Fd Int'l. ... $33.4080
(w) Bruntinvest ... $11.71
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. ... $10.67
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. ... $4.78

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l ... $13.11
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. ... $9.45
(d) Capital Reallnvest ... LIT930
(f) Cleveland Offshore Fd. ... $10.55
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. ... $1.73
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. ... $10.35
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. ... $7.96

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec ... SF548
— (d) C.S. Funds-Bonds ... SF85.75
— (d) C.S. Fund-Int'l ... SF83.00
— (d) Energievalor ... SF75.25
— (d) Uswe ... SF578
— (d) Europavalor ... SF127.75
(l) Crosby Fund S.A. ... $4.01

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. America Fd. ... $5.15
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. ... $8.03
(w) DGG ... $39.32
(d) Delta Invest. Fund ... $6.03
(d) Delta Multifund ... $7.89
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund ... Yen 3,944
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) ... $1.39
(d) Drevfus Fund Int'l ... $10.12
(w) Dr Interest Int. Fd. ... $11.31
(w) Europe Obligations ... LF936
(d) Executive Fd of Canada ... $5.04

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia ... $7.95
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund ... $12.52
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. ... $13.86
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. ... $8.40
(d) Fideuem ... BF359
(w) Fir't Interl'l Fd. ... $13.11
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec. ... $14.43
(d) First Nat'l City Fund ... $27.00
(d) First Security Can. Fd. ... $23.57
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. ... $20.12
(w) Fleming Japan Fund ... $18.41
(w) Forevergreen Fd. ... SF16.70
(d) Formula Selection Fd. ... SF10.65
(w) Fondinlux ... $10.84
(d) Fund of Nations ... $3.50
(w) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) ... $9.91
(w) Future Aust. Alia Fd ... Aus $7.26

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund ... $9.38
— (w) Berry Par. Fd. Ltd. ... $22.38
(w) G.T. Dollar Fund ... $5.31
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l. ... $6.84
(w) Hausmann Holdings NV ... *3,124.17
(d) H.Q.T. Bobtail ... $9.83
(w) Icofund ... $23.08
(d) Inflex ... $22.97
(d) Interfin ... SF302.50
(w) Interfund S.A. ... $9.97
(d) Interpital ... Lire7,396
(w) Intermarket Fund ... $97.99
(w) Int'l Investor Fund ... $23.89
(w) Int'l Pacific Ltd. ... Can. $4.14
(d) Int'l Securities Fund ... $6.47
(w) Investru Int'l Fd. S.A. ... $9.15
(w) Invest Atlantique ... $31.09
(d) Jardmercs S.A. Func ... $9.51
(w) Italfortune Int. Fd. S.A. ... $3.87
(w) Japan Growth Fund ... $15.70
(d) Japan Selection Fund ... $13.13
(w) Japan Pacific Fund ... $12.64

JARDINE FLEMING
— (f) Jardine East. Trust. ... $30.21
— (f) Jardine Japan Fund ... $28.71
— (f) Jardine Selection NV ... $12.06

(d) K.B Income Fund ... LF1527
(w) Kleinwort Benson Int. F ... $9.30
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F. ... $10.60
(w) Leverage Can Hold ... $23.82

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. ... SF226.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund. ... SF249.00
(w) Luxfund ... $17.75
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund ... $11.70
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund ... $1.81
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund ... $3.39
(w) N.A.M.P. ... $61.61+Div.
(w) Nippon Fund ... $24.16
(w) Nor Amer Int Fund ... $6.16
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd. ... $6.93
(f) Olympic Cap Fd Inc. ... $1.724
(r) Pegasus Intern'l ... $6.75
(d) Putnam Interna'l Fund ... $20.03
(d) Renta Fund ... LF1,913
(d) Renta Capital Fund ... LF5,479
(d) Rentinvest ... LF797

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund ... $4.71
— (d) Safe Trust Fund ... $9.93
— (d) Global Fund ... $3.91
(w) Samurai Portfolio ... SF50.25

SEPRO
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) ... $11.63

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Realty ... $17.22
— (d) Share Int'l Fund ... $4.34
— (w) Shareholders Excal. ... $4.60

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CSF Fund ... SF22.00
— (d) Crossbow Fund ... SF4.60
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. ... $7.23
(w) SMH Special Fund. ... DM91.40

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (f) Parton Sw. R. Est. ... SF1,423
— (f) Securswiss ... SF1,021
(d) Soros Fund ... $121.42
(w) Star Fund ... $5.68
(f) Suez Int'l Ventures Int. ... $3.50

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor ... SF406.75
— (d) Intervalor ... SF61.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio ... SF330.75
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser ... SF192.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select ... SF74.25
— (d) Universal Fund ... SF77.25
(w) Talent Global Fund ... $7.05
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) ... $20.76
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. ... $25.46
(w) Transpacific Fund ... $16.38

TYNDALL GROUP.
+ (f) Overseas Fd. dist. ... $1.16
+ (f) Do. Accumulation ... $1.45
+ (f) 3-Way Fund Int'l. ... $2.14

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. ... SF31.25
— (d) Bond Invest ... SF67.75
— (d) Convert-Invest ... SF75.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. ... SF265.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. ... SF93.00
— (d) Globinvest ... SF61.50
— (d) Fidelite Invest. ... SF85.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest ... SF307.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. ... SF319.00
— (d) Sima Swiss B. Sch. ... SF174.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Allanticfonds ... DM14.90
— (d) Europafonds ... DM32.25
— (d) Unifonds ... DM20.65
— (d) Unirenta ... DM10.55
— (d) Univerzial I ... DM50.80
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. ... $2.96
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. ... $11.39
(w) Western Growth Fd. ... $3.47
(w) Western Hedge Fund ... $1,211.02
(w) West Proprietary N.V. ... $1,357.65
(d) World Enuity Orth Fd. ... $466.89
(w) Worldwide Securities ... $31.65
(a) Worldwide Special ... $2,027.14

DM - Deutsche Mark. * - Ex-dividend. † - New. N.A. - Not available. BF - Belgian francs. LF - Luxembourg francs. SF - Swiss francs. + - Offer prices. a - Asked

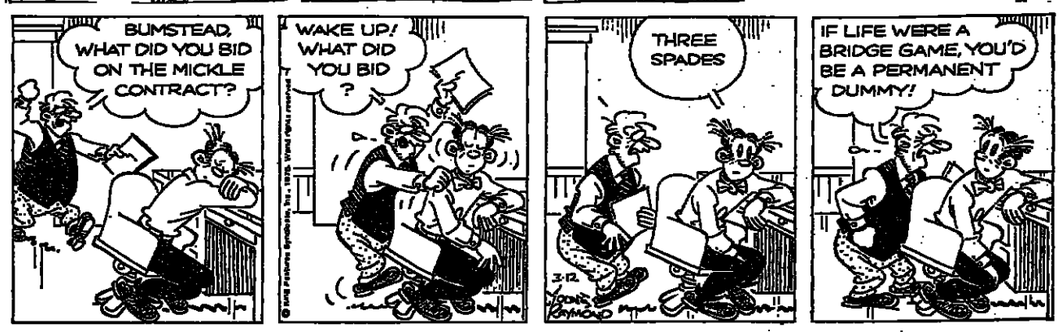
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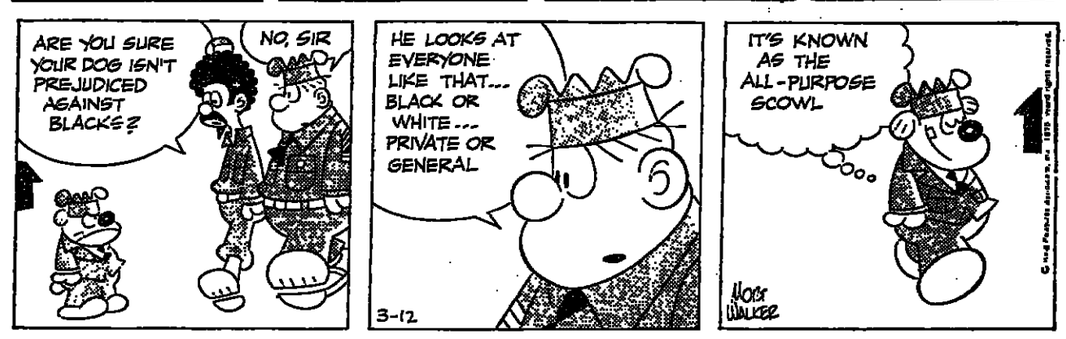
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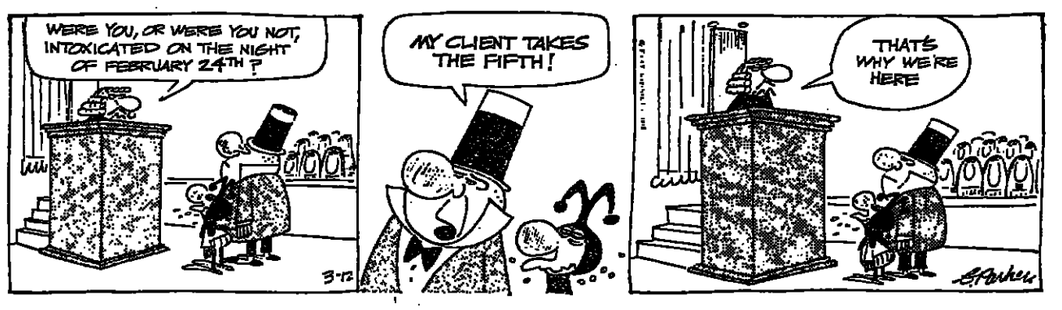
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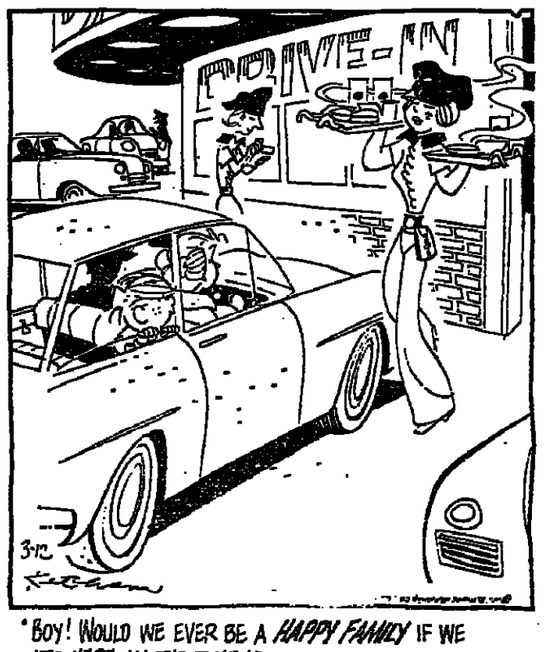
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Answers: *A runner in the garden*—A VINE

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

MERCIER AND CAMIER

By Samuel Beckett. Translated from the French by the Author. The Grove Press. 123 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Deirdre Bair

WRITTEN in 1946, "Mercier and Camier" was Samuel Beckett's first postwar novel and his first in French. The manuscript was accepted in 1947 by Beckett's first French publisher, Bordas, but for reasons unknown he withdrew it before publication. For 24 years he steadfastly refused to allow it to be published, calling it a working draft or preliminary attempt to evolve a new technique in fiction. Most Beckett scholars included some discussion of it in their critical studies, often quoting large passages from photocopies of the original typescript given to them by Beckett himself. As some of these typescripts found their way into university collections, copies of the copies were widely circulated to an underground scholarly élite, until finally his publishers persuaded him that it seemed foolish to withhold publication any longer.

The French edition appeared in 1970. Beckett delayed the chore of self-translation as long as he could, but finally finished what was for him a disagreeable task in 1974.

In 1935, on the eve of his thirtieth birthday, Beckett ended two depressing years in London where he had tried unsuccessfully to shape a literary career. He returned to his family's comfortable home in the upper-class Dublin suburb of Foxrock. There, he resisted all his mother's efforts to persuade him to forget writing and go to work.

He wrote little during the next two years, and for most of this time was solitary and depressed.

By October, 1937, after two years of vacillation, trying first to come to terms with life in Ireland and then to escape from it, Beckett made the final break and went to Paris. Angered by his decision, which had been two years in the making, his mother went off into seclusion and forbade his brother to tell Beckett where she had gone. He was forced to make his final departure from Ireland engulfed in guilt for the pain he had inflicted on his family. But he went knowing that he could do no productive work if he stayed.

"Mercier and Camier" captures this time of depression and indecision in Beckett's life. It continues the line of vagabond heroes which begins with Belacqua in "More Pricks Than Kicks" and continues with "Murphy" and "Watt." They are the first of his vaudevillian couples, and this novel is in many ways the precursor of "Waiting for Godot." If there is a chronological line of development in his writing, "Mercier and Camier" surely marks the first tentative approach toward what Beckett calls the "mature" fiction of "Molloy," "Malone Dies" and "The Unnamable." In the trilogy, Beckett relentlessly reduces his characters from pitiful creatures with few possessions—a hat, a pot, a stub of pencil—to voices, who have only the inner torments of their past life to sustain their presence, doomed to repeat themselves until finally, even the voice their last vestige of humanity is stilled. There is no discernible setting, no tie with any real existence, and, seemingly, no plot.

In "Mercier and Camier," the journey shapes the plot as the two men parade on an endless quest. Despite its somberness, it is in some ways a warm and funny book, occasionally tinged with stinging sarcasm. There are secondary characters, skillfully and swiftly delineated, so bizarre that even the two oddities of the title are struck by their madness. Mercier and Camier are otherworldly figures themselves, but they need the trappings of the real world in order to give their story coherence, and this is no doubt part of the reason why Beckett chose to abandon them and go on to the Malones and Malloys of his later fiction.

Just about this time, Beckett discovered that writing was for him the most intensely personal experience possible, depending not on verbal virtuosity or on the careful construction of the traditional novel. For him, creation satisfied only when he could plumb the depths of his unconscious, find an incident from his own life, and then work to conceal biography within the framework of his creative consciousness, changing dimensions of time and space according to the whim of his fictional voices. He reduces life to a series of tales, told first by one, then another (perhaps the same) voice, but all the voices are his.

Beckett perfected this method of writing novels when he discovered what he has called the most important revelation of his literary career—the first person monologue. He found he could create a multi-dimensional universe through the use of a voice telling a story. At the same time, this relentless voice could reveal character in its most desperate loneliness, stripping it as never before in contemporary fiction.

"Mercier and Camier" is about voluntary exile, much like Beckett's own. While it can be read as the odyssey of Beckett and the other young Irishmen who went to Paris in the 1930s hoping to gain the same success as their countryman of an older generation, James Joyce, it can also be read as two aspects of the personality of Beckett himself. Before his departure, he had been easily recognizable in Dublin by his shapeless, dirty raincoat, several sizes too large.

It is the raincoat which best symbolizes the final division of his first 30 years from the rest of his life, as well as this novel's place in his canon: When he left Dublin, Beckett threw his raincoat away, just as Mercier and Camier, after throwing theirs away, walk off into their own uncertain future, looking back now and again at the heap on the ground—unwilling to go on with it, but hesitant to abandon it.

Deirdre Bair is finishing a biography of Samuel Beckett to be published early next year. This review has been abridged.

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Solution to Previous Puzzle

A	T	O	N	■	B	O	L	I	D	■	S	A	R	A	N
S	O	L	O	■	R	I	T	A	■	O	N	E	R	A	■
G	L	I	D	S	■	O	L	D	S	■	C	R	A	T	C	H
L	I	C	■	T	I	E	S	■	H	O	L	■	D	I	S	A
D	E	A	R	■	O	L	D	■	S	I	S	■	O	■	■	■
■	■	S	O	L	S	■	M	A	R	I	G	O	L	D	■	■
O	P	T	E	D	■	V	I	N	E	S	■	L	O	E	■	■
L	E	I	S	■	P	I	N	E	S	■	E	D	D	A	■	■
A	A	L	■	S	H	O	E	■	C	A	M	E	L	■	■	■
F	R	E	E	H	O	L	D	■	C	A	S	A	■	■	■	■
■	■	■	■	S	R	T	A	■	C	O	N	T	R	O	L	■
T	O	O	T	O	O	■	S	O	L	E	■	S	T	E	■	■
O	L	D	H	U	N	D	R	E	D	■	T	H	E	A	■	■
S	P	E	E	D	■	R	I	D	E	■	O	A	R	S	■	■
S	E	A	R	S	■	U	S	S	R	■	P	L	O	T	■	■

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

North-South reached an excellent contract of six diamonds by the bidding shown.

By a devious route, South eventually discovered that his partner held some tolerance for a diamond contract and took the plunge into six diamonds. The dummy was more suitable for his purposes than it might have been, since every card except the heart queen was pulling its weight.

After a considerable pause for reflection, West put a trump on the table, and that was the killing lead. It removed an entry from the dummy so that the declarer could no longer establish and use dummy's hearts.

More significantly, it prevented South from ruffing a spade in the dummy without sacrificing a trick in the process. After an opening heart lead, for example, South could simply have surrendered a spade trick to the king. It would then be an easy matter to ruff a low spade in the dummy and draw trumps to make 12 tricks.

After the trump lead, South had to rely on the spade finesse. He ran the queen, but West produced the king and played another trump. South still had some squeeze chances but these did not materialize and he was down one.

Ruefully, he congratulated West on his choice of lead, and asked what alternative he had been considering.

"There was no alternative," he replied. "I knew a trump lead was right. Dummy was likely to have 1-6-2-4 distribution on the bidding, and I had to cut down possible spade ruffs."

NORTH
♠ Q
♡ Q96432
◇ AJ
♣ A1098

WEST (D)	EAST
♠ K10973	♠ 864
♡ 1085	♡ KJ7
◇ 652	◇ 104
♣ Q6	♣ J7532

SOUTH
♠ AJ52
♡ A
◇ KQ9873
♣ K4

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	2 ◇
Pass	2 ♡	Pass	2 ♠
Pass	2 N.T.	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	4 ◇
Pass	5 ◇	Pass	6 ◇
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond two.

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هكذا من الأصل

ılians Are Tops Slalom Event

By Michael Strauss

KSON HOLE, Wyo., March 11 (NYT).—The a produced a powerful series of performances lay to take four of the first five places in n's slalom in the World Series of Skiing. ling the onslaught was pinheralded Fausto , 21, who has been a consistent also-ran in Cup competition this winter. He plunged h light snowfalls twice for a combined time :81, beating Piero Gros and Gustavo Thoeni, mmates, both former World Cup champions. de Chiesa finished fifth to round out the blitz. Only Christian Neureuther of West ny, who placed fourth, was able to prevent ılian sweep. The outcome did not count World Cup points.

s was a good course," said Radici, who t astonished over his success.

the United States, only Geoff Bruce made st 10. Bruce, sidelined with colds and the recent weeks, was eighth after the first run, skimmed home in the second-run time to place

er Tresch of Switzerland d seventh in, Curus Jan ds of Poland eighth, n Johann Kniewasser and Francisco Fernandez- of Spain tenth.

scored 25 points in the competition and took first West Germany was with five points, the States third with three and Switzerland fourth vo points.

len's Ingemar Stenmark solid contention after the lalom run, but missed a n the second run and was lified.

vomen's downhill was post- in a zero-hour decision. racers had made their s and another was await- signal to go when the con- s called off as the heaviest day's squalls struck.

race was rescheduled for ow morning, at which time orld Series men's parallel also will be staged. The will hold their parallel in the afternoon, after the scene shifts to Sun Valdaho, were competition Thursday.

Vomen's Competition

KSON, Wyo., March 11 —The coach of the U.S. 's ski team says Cindy Nelurth ranked in World Cup dition, will battle first-rank- defending champion Anne- Proell-Moser of Austria in World Cup-World Series 's downhill competition.

were extremely pleased he results of the slalom," Monroe said. "I think it boosted us."

a Cochran, Susie Patterson elson finished fourth, sixth ghth in the slalom to give ited States first place and otnts in World Series com- n. Switzerland was second ght, Germany third with Austria fourth with six and fifth with four points.

et Woman Sets Skating Marks

SCOW, March 11 (UPI).— skating star Tatiana a set two world records to- speed-skating events, the ews agency said.

said that Averina set a record of 41.70 seconds for 0-meter event, a tenth of a faster than the mark held nerican Sheila Young. In 500-meter event, she set a of 2 minutes, 09.90 seconds.

ollege Basketball

NAIA Tournament

(Miss.) 88, Central Ark. 77.
ero (Pa.) 94, Palm Beach Atl. 86.
ont (W. Va.) 94, Kearney St. 86.
'ezleyan 78, Montevallo (Ala.) 67.
nouth (Kan.) 86, Monmouth 73.
stern (Tex.) 89, U.S. Intl. 62.
sville (Pa.) 82, Ferris (Mich.) 81.
St. (Va.) 83, Wm. Jewell (Mo.) 80.



Fausto Radici (left) is hugged by Italy coach after winning men's slalom in World Series of Skiing.

AP.

Stops Bennett in 5th

Conteh Retains Light-Heavy Crown

By Bernard Kirsch

WEMBLEY, England, March 11 (IHT).—John Conteh won a battle of left jabs over Lonnie Bennett tonight to retain the World Boxing Council version of the light-heavyweight championship.

The fight was stopped in the fifth round of the scheduled 15-rounder when a three-inch-long deep gash was opened high above the challenger's left eye. The blood started gushing, blinding the American after Conteh came charging into his opponent, throwing a jab and a left hook.

Conteh said the left jab did the damage: Bennett said that it was the fourth butt of the fight that halted the action which, until the finish, he had been controlling.

"You can't cut a guy in the skull with a jab; it's got to be a head," Bennett said in the dressing room as he pointed to the wound two inches above the eye.

About an inch below, by the eyelid, was another nick which had been opened in a sparring session two weeks ago, and was damaged only slightly more tonight. Under the right eye was a bump.

"That, too, was caused by a butt, in the second round," said the parttime social worker. "I told the ref [Englishman Roland Dakin] about it, but all he said was 'Fight.' Conteh's the champion; he's too good a fighter to have to resort to that sort of stuff.

"After the fight, he even told me: 'That was a bad break.'"

Conteh later said that it was the left jab and hook that retained for him the title that he won last October by decisioning Argentine Jorge Ahumada here at the Empire Pool.

Tonight, however, Conteh didn't have time to put together the combinations that have earned him the reputation of England's superstar—a title which he also enhanced by winning England's version of a sports superstar competition several months ago.

For the first two rounds, the long reaching left hand of Bennett kept sticking the Englishman in the face, making it appear that Conteh might have a long night's work before going to his pre-planned victory celebration at the Penthouse Club. In round two, Bennett led with a right several times and landed twice.

By round three, Conteh started to open up a bit and Bennett, no longer fearful of the slugging reputation of the champ, reciprocated and the battle started. It soon ended. As the fighters were in close quarters a minute, 10 seconds into the fifth round, Conteh threw his jab and a lunging hook. Bennett, soon bewildered by the gushing blood, looked to his corner. He tried to wipe the blood out of his eyes, but it kept flowing and his first bid for the title was over when trainer Eddie Futch said that it was enough.

In a 26-fight career Bennett has knocked out 21, outpointed three others and suffered only two defeats—a cut eye decision to Tom Bethea and a decision to heavyweight Pedro Lovell, who had a 40-pound weight advantage.

In 27 fights, Conteh had scored 20 of his 26 victories inside the distance and lost only once, a debated decision to Eddie Duncan, one of Bennett's victims.

Absent Allen Seems Headed For Phils, Where He Began

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., March 11 (NYT).—Tug McGraw, in the baby blue uniform of the Philadelphia Phillies, was reunited with the New York Mets yesterday, shook hands with everybody in sight, signed autographs like a politician and announced: "We're probably going to get Dick Allen in the next couple of days and we'll win the pennant."

The left-handed screwball specialist and sloganeer, who convinced the Mets two years ago "You gotta believe," was traded to the Phillies in December and since has been spreading the gospel for them.

While he led the cheering yesterday, he was surrounded by growing signs of the Phillies' new rank as the "inside-favorite" in the National League East.

For one thing, the Phillies won their fourth straight game this spring without a loss by overpowering four of Yogi Berra's pitchers, 7-3. They started by capitalizing on Jerry Koosman's wildness in the first two innings, then generated 10 hits off the three rookies who followed.

But while that was happening on the field, the Phillies were even busier in the grandstand with a continuing round of negotiations aimed at prying Allen from the Atlanta Braves. The 32-year-old slugger, traded four times in the last four years because of his independent manners, "retired" from baseball rather than report to Atlanta and is now training his race horses.

The Phillies, Allen's original employer in 1964, sense that his customary contribution of 35 to 40 home runs could solve their search for the pennant. Their general manager, Paul Owens, talked with the Braves' general manager Eddie Robinson trying to agree on "something of value" for his services.

White Sox Youngsters Showing Promise

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI).—If the Chicago White Sox are to make a serious run at the American League pennant this year, youngsters like Bucky Dent and Brian Downing are going to have to make up for the departure of slugger Dick Allen.

A hint of that expectation was evidenced yesterday when Dent and Downing combined to drive in three runs in the Chisox 8-3 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals.

Downing, hoping to supplant holdout Ed Herrmann as Chicago's No. 1 catcher this season, doubled home two runs in a four-run eighth inning against new Cardinal relief pitcher Elias Sosa, while Dent pounded out three hits, triggered a three-run third-inning rally with a leadoff double, and drove in a run.

A youngster who is being counted on heavily by the Houston Astros this year to make up for the loss of a reliable is James Richard.

Richard, the 6-foot-8 right-hander who the Astros hope can fill the starting-rotation void created with the off-season death of Don Wilson, held the Boston Red Sox hitless over three innings in starting the Astros off to a 7-3 victory.

First baseman Bob Watson led Houston's 13-hit attack with two hits and two runs batted in, while southpaw Paul Siebert, another candidate for Wilson's job, also shut out the Red Sox for two innings while yielding two hits.

Elsewhere around the spring training camps:

Aurelio Rodriguez's two-run double broke open a tie game in the eighth inning and sent the Detroit Tigers to a 7-4 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates. The Tigers' B team wasn't as fortunate, however, falling 14-7 to the visiting Chunichi Dragons from Japan.

Rookie Arturo de Frites slammed a ground-rule pinch-hit double in the eighth inning to drive in a run and scored another on an error as a "makeshift" Cincinnati Reds team nipped Kansas City, 2-1 . . . The Minnesota Twins edged the Los Angeles Dodgers on an unearned run in the eighth inning and also got the game's only home run—a pinch hit shot from rookie Randy Bass in the fifth.

Barry Foote and Mike Jorgensen, both of whom are being counted on to take up the run-producing slack created by off-season trades of Willie Davis and Ron Fairly, helped the Montreal Expos to a 4-3 victory over Japan's other visiting team, the Tokyo Giants. Jorgensen hit a two-run single in the eighth that tied the score, 3-3, while Foote lofted a 380-foot single over the drawn-in centerfielder in the 10th inning to win the game.

Ron Blomberg, filling in for resting Bobby Bonds in right-field, pounded out two hits and drove in two runs, including the game-winner, as the New York Yankees beat the Atlanta Braves, 4-3. Larry Gura and Rick Tidrow blanked the Braves through five innings while the Yankees were building up a 4-0 lead.

The Baltimore Orioles, behind the combined eight-hit pitching of Ross Grimsley, Jesse Jefferson and Dyar Miller, shut out the Texas Rangers, 10-0. Catcher Elrod Hendricks paced the Orioles with three hits, while Al Bumbry drove in a pair of runs.

Mexico Rejects S. African Offer Of Venue Change

MEXICO CITY, March 11 (UPI).—Mexico has turned down South Africa's offer to play their Davis Cup match in Johannesburg, Mexican Tennis Federation president Miguel Osuna said last night.

Osuna said the chances of playing the match "are less than 10 per cent now." The Mexican Foreign Ministry on Thursday refused to allow the South African team into Mexico because of its government's racial policy.

Osuna said that South Africa's offer to hold the match in Johannesburg was "out of the question. It would have been a terrible disadvantage." He said the Mexicans were awaiting word from the International Lawn Tennis Federation in what to do next and had not made any move to change the match to a neutral country.

South Africa is Davis Cup champion by default, after India's refusal last year to play the final, also because of South African apartheid.

Osuna said that the ILTF would have to act soon to resolve the problem.

South African Stand

JOHANNESBURG, March 11 (Reuters).—The secretary of the South African Lawn Tennis Union, Louis Janssens, said here today that South Africa would not withdraw from the Davis Cup competition even if other countries followed Mexico's example and refused to play them.

Janssens said that South Africa's entry for this year's competition had been accepted and it was determined to take part until eliminated.

He said that the other countries in this year's Davis Cup competition had known months in advance that South Africa would be taking part.

In Friendly Soccer Match

England, West Germany Face Off Today

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, March 11 (IHT).—The friendly international match tomorrow at Wembley between England and West Germany means far more to the English than the Germans. While both countries are in the process of rebuilding, the Germans at least can relax in the knowledge that they hold the World Cup, even though their present team, through no fault of their own, excludes half their World Cup winning side.

For England and its new manager, Don Revie, there is no such consolation. It did not even qualify for the World Cup, and its form on the last outing at Wembley against Portugal, in November, when it was held to a goalless draw, is not encouraging.

The mind goes back to a similar meeting between the two countries at Wembley late in 1954. Germany had won the World Cup, and its team had broken up immediately, ravaged by jaundice. England had at least gotten through to the quarterfinals. Then, with sudden enterprise, it threw in a host of marvelous ballplayers—Stanley Matthews, Tom Finney, Len Shackleton, Ronnie Allen, Len Phillips—who played scintillating football and won, 3-1.

Perhaps it will do so again, but it should not then feel that its problems are solved. It is, after all, only a friendly game, and most international sides today treat these like time out of war. West Germany, without Gerd Muller, Wolfgang Overath, Jurgen Grabowski, who have retired, and Paul Breitner, who is now in Spain with Gunter Netzer, is the ghost of its powerful World Cup team.

England has problems in almost every position except defensive left half, where the players are stacked as high as planes over Kennedy Airport in midsummer (Todd, Hunter, Beattie, Lock), and goal, where the admirable Ray Clemence of Liverpool continues to keep out the expensive Peter Shilton, now of Stoke.

Perhaps another young Stoke City player, Alan Hudson, will be given his chance in midfield. This young Londoner, once a Chelsea player, has every gift save that of temperamental consistency, with which Colin Todd has been endowed in abundance.

Center-half is now something of a problem, especially as the West Germans, even without Muller, have a formidable man in Kostedde, once a Standard Liège striker, but now with Kickers Offenbach.

Although April seems far off, Fulvio Bernardini, Italy's veteran manager, seems to have made up his mind that the team to face Poland in the Nations Cup will be that which played against Norway at Florence in the first half. The one alteration will be that Giacinto Facchetti, the 33-year-old Inter defender, will play sweeper rather than stopper, behind his former teammate Mario Bellugi, now with Bologna.

That is ironic, since Bellugi left Inter in the summer in a huff, roundly denouncing his former club and colleagues. At the moment, Inter may regret that it has let him go; its form has been inconsistent, and to lose at home to the obscure, newly promoted Ascoli was a humiliation.

Next month, when the FIFA World Cup committee meets again, it looks as if it will turn down the plan to increase the number of teams in Argentina in 1978 to 20. As Harry Cavan, the British vice-president of FIFA, says, the World Cup should be a proper championship, not a festival of football. The extra four teams were expected to come from the Afro-Asian and CONCACAF (North and Central American) groups.

NBA Kings Discover Truism: Abdul-Jabbar Is Too Strong

MILWAUKEE, March 11 (UPI).—It was left for Kansas City coach Phil Johnson to put into words what everybody in the Milwaukee arena saw last night.

"Dandridge doesn't hurt you. None of them really hurt you. Except that big guy. He kills you, actually kills you."

The "big guy," of course, is Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Milwaukee Bucks' center, who put on a personal display that destroyed the Kansas City-Omaha Kings, 103-96, in the only pro basketball game last night.

With 9:28 left in the game, the Bucks led, 79-78. Then Abdul-Jabbar hit nine points in a row while the Kings scored six, making the score 88-84. Abdul-Jabbar got a rebound and threw a length-of-the-court pass to Mickey Davis for a bucket.

Then the Bucks' center stole the ball and, moments later, hit another jump shot. Finally Abdul-Jabbar found George Thompson for a short jumper and the Bucks had a 94-86 lead with just over four minutes left.

Kansas City came within three points a couple of times but the Bucks thwarted every effort and ended up with their first victory against the Kings in seven games this year.

Although Johnson was awed by Abdul-Jabbar's performance, it also caused him to get his 30th technical foul of the year—a record that leads the league and has made him $1,500 poorer.

Picks With Elbow

"I got my technical when I was yelling at the refs about the picks Kareem sets," Johnson said. "He picks you with his elbow stuck way out—a violation of the rules. But I guess the rules are different for him than for anyone else."

"I didn't deserve the technical," he added. Asked if his league-leading performance makes the officials more inclined to slap him with a technical, he replied, "It sure does. It sure does."

Abdul-Jabbar finished with 34 points, 12 rebounds, four assists and two blocked shots for the night. Bob Dandridge scored 21 points for the Bucks. Nate Archibald had 33 to lead the Kings and Larry McNeill added 19.

The victory gave the Bucks a 32-35 record and moved them to within a game of Detroit in the battle for third place and a playoff spot in the Midwest Division. The Bucks lead Detroit by a game in the loss column and trail second place Kansas City by three games in the loss column.

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
East						
New England	35	24	4	74	214	217
Cleveland	28	34	3	59	186	216
Chicago	25	38	1	51	215	255
Indianapolis	15	46	3	33	169	289
West						
Houston	43	22	0	86	303	208
Phoenix	34	25	6	74	248	214
Minnesota	34	28	2	70	256	234
San Diego	32	27	3	67	246	219
Baltimore	17	47	3	37	167	294
Canadian						
Quebec	41	24	0	82	275	227
Toronto	36	28	2	74	287	255
Edmonton	31	27	3	65	225	206
Vancouver	30	30	2	62	202	203
Winnipeg	29	29	4	62	249	225

Monday's Games

Baltimore 5, Edmonton 2 (Richardson, Leblanc, Bredin, Caron, Servias; Joyal 2, McKay)

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Boston	46	20	.697	—
Buffalo	42	26	.618	5
New York	31	36	.463	15 1/2
Philadelphia	30	39	.435	17 1/2
Central Division				
Washington	50	18	.725	—
Houston	37	32	.536	12 1/2
Cleveland	32	35	.471	18
Atlanta	28	42	.400	23
New Orleans	18	49	.269	31 1/2

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division				
Portland	39	37	.448	8
Chicago	40	27	.597	—
KC-Omaha	38	32	.543	3 1/2
Detroit	35	36	.493	7
Milwaukee	32	35	.478	8
Pacific Division				
Golden State	39	30	.565	—
Seattle	32	36	.471	6 1/2
Phoenix	29	37	.439	8 1/2
Los Angeles	23	44	.343	15

Monday's Games

Milwaukee 103, Kansas City 96 (Jabbar 34, Dandridge 21; Archibald 33, McNeil 19).

Final Ratings In College Poll

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI).—The final United Press International board of coaches top 20 major college basketball teams for 1974-75 follows, with first-place votes and won-lost records in parentheses:

1. Indiana (35) (29-0)	350
2. UCLA (23-3)	309
3. Louisville (32-2)	251
4. Kentucky (22-4)	205
5. Maryland (22-4)	169
6. Marquette (22-3)	144
7. Arizona State (23-3)	132
8. Alabama (22-4)	100
9. N. Carolina St. (22-6)	78
10. North Carolina (21-7)	59
11. Pennsylvania (22-4)	36
12. Southern Cal (18-7)	19
13. Utah State (21-5)	12
14. Nevada-Las Vegas (21-4)	8
Notre Dame (18-6)	8
16. Creighton (20-6)	7
17. Arizona (20-8)	6
18. New Mexico State (20-6)	6
19. Clemson (17-10)	4
20. Texas-El Paso (20-5)	3

Alvin Dark



Golden A's Showing A Green Streak

By Dave Anderson

MESA, Ariz., March 11 (NYT).—In the obsession of Charles Finley for green and gold, the owner's color scheme goes beyond the Oakland A's uniforms. Their wooden lockers here in the clubhouse cavern under Rendevous Park are painted green and gold. And in the manager's office, the desk is green with gold drawers.

Alvin Dark was sitting there, in a green chair, when Wes Stock, the pitching coach, stopped by with a suggestion that would slightly alter the workout schedule.

"It's all right with me," Dark agreed, "as long as the hitters get plenty of batting practice." Now that the three-time world series champions no longer employ Jim (Catfish) Hunter, their manager realizes that the hitters must produce more runs this season if the A's are to win their fifth consecutive American League West title.

And that's where the color scheme continues. Much of the pitching staff is green except for the golden arms of Ken Holtzman, Vida Blue and Rollie Fingers; the new second baseman, Phil Garner, is green but the other hitters are solid gold, so much so that Dark's primary cerebral concern is where to insert Billy Williams, the designated hitter bought from the Chicago Cubs, in the batting order.

"I don't know," Dark was saying, "whether to bat him second or sixth."

The hitters will be partly responsible for easing Hunter's absence.

"We lost a pitcher," Dark continued, "who gave us leadership, who was our stopper, who had fantastic character, who made everybody on the ballclub think we would win whenever he pitched. But this isn't a one-man ballclub. Last year we were without Reggie Jackson for awhile and we were without Sal Bando for awhile, but we kept on winning.

'Ready to Win'

"Then, by August, we were 8 1/2 games in front, but we played .500 ball the rest of the season. In the playoffs and the world series, when they got ready to win, they won.

"But we've got to be more consistent this season. We might have to play five and a half months instead of three and a half. We might have to bust our tails all the way, but these guys are up to it, even though we've lost the best pitcher in the game."

Hunter's absence might be more important in the playoffs and the world series than during the regular season.

"Not having a picher like Cat," Dark agreed, "is a big loss in a short series when a shutout pitcher is important."

Hunter had a 25-12 won-lost record last season as the Cy Young Award winner. He won 21 games in each of the previous three years.

"We've got to make up for his 25 wins," Dark said, "but I think Holtzman and Blue will win 45 between them, and I have a lot of confidence that Glenn Abbott and Dave Hamilton can win 25 between them. That's 70 right there, and if we can get 25 from the rest of the staff, we'll be all right."

"Have you thought," he was asked, "about using Rollie Fingers as a starter?"

"Not at all," Dark said. "That doesn't mean that a month from now I might not do it, but so far it's never entered my mind. I want Rollie in the bullpen."

"Why not use Blue Moon Odom as a starter?"

"He was effective last year in the bullpen."

As a spot starter, Odom incurred all the losses in his 1-5 record. But as a starter in other years, before Dark was the A's manager, Odom once won 16 games and twice won 15 games.

"We're thinking about Abbott and Hamilton as our other starters," Dark said. "We think they can do it."

Abbott, a 6-foot-6-inch righthander, had a 5-7 record last season but four of his losses were by one run, and in two of them the A's were shut out. Hamilton, a 6-foot lefthander, had a 7-4 record.

"And now that we don't have Catfish," Dark said, "we'll try to score as many runs as we can."

Claudell Washington, the 20-year-old prodigy who batted .571 in the A's five-game world series conquest of the Los Angeles Dodgers, has been installed in leftfield, with Joe Rudi transferred to first base. But if Washington doesn't hit, Rudi would return to leftfield, with Gene Tenace returning to first base.

For now, Tenace is a catcher again, along with Ray Fosse, last season's regular except when he was recuperating from a pinched nerve in his neck, suffered as the referee of a Reggie Jackson-Billy North brawl in the clubhouse. Another possible alignment would be Rudi in left, Washington in right and Jackson at first base.

"We're still hoping that Dick Green will reconsider his retirement and play second base," Dark said. "If not, Garner looks fine. Now that we don't have Catfish, everybody is picking Texas in our division but somehow God will work it out for us to win."

To the A's manager, the Bible ranks ahead of even the baseball book on when to bunt and when to pinch-hit. But when it was suggested to him that God might work it out for the Texas Rangers to win this year, he laughed.

An important message to our subscribers

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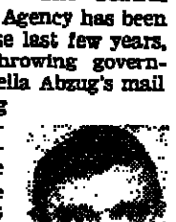
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Observer

CIA Small Talk

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — The Central Intelligence Agency has been a busy place these last few years, what with overthrowing governments, reading Bella Abzug's mail and engineering the deaths of inconvenient foreign leaders. One wonders what the small talk must have been like after hours.



Baker

Scene: A raffish bar in Georgetown. Agent 004 is letting down into a martini after a hard day at the shop. At the far end of the bar, agent 92375 is brooding with a beer. Enter agent 009.

"Oh Oh Nine! Bless my cover! You're a sight for sore eyes."

"Wonderful to see you, 004. Bumped off any good prime ministers lately?"

"Hah Hah! And you? Still overthrowing governments, I hear. Listen, 009. I just blew into the agency today..."

"Yes, I heard you were coming in. What brings you to Washington?"

* * *

"They want to check me out in a new weapon the armament boys have come up with. Poisoned pork and beans. Deadly stuff. You catch your prime minister or whoever at an embassy buffet meal, slip the pork and beans in among the celery and small sausages and—poof!—one mouthful and he pops off like that."

"There must be a lot of satisfaction in your kind of job, 004."

"But you fellows are the ones who get the glory, 009. Everybody in the agency today was talking about that piece of business you pulled off in overthrowing the government of—what was it?"

"Pungu Bouma."

"Of course, Pungu Bouma."

* * *

"It was nothing. A small government like that—there's nothing to it."

"Don't kid yourself, 009. I'll bet the director doesn't feel that way. You do a good job on a banana republic like Pungu Bouma, people sit up and take notice. Before you know it, you're in the big time—overthrowing Italy or Norway."

"Cut it out, 004. I'm just a good soldier, that's all. How's the wife?"

"Haven't you heard? She died suddenly last month."

"I'm terribly sorry, old man. Heart attack?"

"Well, actually, she was rooting around in my suitcase looking for my cufflinks and pricked her finger on a poisoned dart. Say, down there at the end of the bar, brooding over that beer—isn't that old 003?"

"Not any more."

"You don't mean—?"

"Yes, 003 was busted a year ago. He is now just plain 92375."

* * *

"What on earth did the poor devil do?"

"It was a routine job. Cracking a safe at No. 10 Downing Street. We'd had a tip that there were some pretty racy letters there, if you get my meaning. Well, he cracks the safe all right, but no letters. The only thing in there is a kippered herring."

"Sure, but how does he know the letters aren't concealed in the kipper?"

"Exactly what 003 thinks to himself when he sees the thing. So he grabs the kipper, shoves it in his pocket and heads to the airport. The prime minister comes down for breakfast, finds his kipper gone and orders a dragnet. Plainclothesmen are at every airport sniffing boarding passengers for kippered herring. 003 is an easy pinch."

* * *

"I'm surprised the agency still keeps him on. What's he do these days?"

"They've given him the job of reading congressmen's mail."

"And he took it? How low can a man sink?"

"He's shot. That was clear in London when he couldn't get up the nerve to eat either the kipper or his cyanide pill."

"Sh. He's walking this way. He won't try to speak to us, will he?"

"Not likely. He has to come this way to get out, that's all. See, he didn't even look up."

"A pity. It would have given us a chance to snub him."

Mountain Folk Feuding Over Crank Phones

By Nicholas C. Chriss

MOUTH OF SENECA, W. Va.—The North Fork Mutual Telephone Company, serving the 800 or so people who live in and around the mountain community of Mouth of Seneca, is one of the few hand-crank phone systems left in the United States. If someone wants to make a call, he cranks up a series of long and short rings. If he wants to talk to someone whose phone is not linked to the system, he calls Gladys—Gladys Richards, the telephone operator.

Some people are fed up with the system, with Gladys. They want a modern, automated dial system. Others don't. The two camps are feuding.

Buck Harper sums up the feeling of many when he says, "I hate to see it go because it's an antique, but you can't go with antiques."

Since 1904

The "antique" has been operating in the area since 1904. Then it cost its 400 or so subscribers 35 cents a year. Now it costs about $15 a year, compared to the $100 which, according to its backers, a dial system would mean. Of course, Gladys would not be there to pass along messages, to call the undertaker or tell you it's no use phoning Mary Huffman because she went shopping in Harman and won't be back until afternoon

The anti-crank faction, led by Buck Harper's son, Joe, a 33-year-old farmer, hates to see something so rare as the crank telephone disappear, but . . .

"Why there are 17 or 20 people on so many lines now," said Joe Harper, "and you know people have a tendency to eavesdrop. They listen in on everything you have to say, you don't have any privacy at all." He is on the board of directors of the company which would bring the dial system to the area.

Paradoxically, he and his supporters do not intend to draw on the resources of the neighboring phone company—the Chesapeake and Potomac. They plan to contract and own the new system themselves with the help of a $1-million loan, obtained at a 2-per-cent interest rate from the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington.

"Lots of times," says Joe Harper, complaining about the crank system, "you can't get a line because so many people are on it. Every time someone picks up the phone to listen in, the quality on the line gets more distorted until you can hardly hear at all."

The Quality

He is right. Sometimes telephoning just over the ridge sounds as if the speaker on the other end were in Afghanistan.

"We all have to make some repairs on the lines too," Mr. Harper went on. North Fork has 32 lines with 400 subscribers and if a line falls in a snowstorm, or just breaks, the subscribers are supposed to fix it themselves. Sometimes they don't get around to it immediately. In desperation some citizens have put in private lines between their homes and the switchboard, but that can cost as much as $700.

"But it's not just the eavesdropping," Mr. Harper added. "It's a matter of business. If you call long distance and you leave a number for someone, when they get it they don't believe it. They think it is garbled."

He was referring to the unusual numbering system used by the hand-crank company, numbers such as 18 F 65 or 26 F 53 or just plain 50 for Gladys. The number 18 F 65, for example, means that the subscriber is on line 18. The F separates the two batches of numbers. The 65 means one long, one short and one long ring.

"People outside of here, in another state for example, think you're crazy when you leave word for them to call you back at 28 F 18 (his number)," Mr. Harper said. "And on top of that, the other operators usually can't figure out how to get Mouth of Seneca. Whenever I'm traveling outside and I want to call home, I always give the long-distance operator the routing so she can find this place.

'Works Against Us'

"This old system may sound good and I cherish the old as much as anybody but it works against us, against new industry, against young people who want to live here and against tourists who visit."

No one seems to know just how many people are for or against the new dial system. But Gladys Richards and Mr. and Mrs. Mason Kisamore, leaders of the crank faction, claim to have more than 100 signatures on a petition to keep things the way they are.

"None of this trouble would be with us today," said Mr. Kisamore, a farmer, "if . . . hadn't gotten drunk about two years ago and wrote a letter to the Public Service Commission complaining about bad telephone service."

As a result of the letter, the Public Service Commission warned the North Fork Mutual Telephone Co. to upgrade and improve its services.

"Why do people go to pulling on one another all the time, and always making trouble?" Gladys asked.

Around the Clock

She works the switchboard around the clock, for which she is paid $10,500 a year. She uses part of her salary to pay for part-time help. The house in which she lives goes along with the job. In her backyard, a stone's throw away from the Potomac, is a large vegetable garden. Gladys thinks some people are jealous of her salary, her house and her vegetable garden.

"If I have to move on, I have two better offers," she said angrily. But she is fighting desperately to maintain the hand-crank system and her job. She has been divorced for 17 years and raised four children, so hard times are not new to her.

"They don't know I have to haul my own drinking water," she said. "And I can't hardly ever get away. I get calls at 3 a.m., and if the lines are down, I get in my car and deliver the message. I even repair the board . . .

"My Lord, what are all these old folks going to do with a dial system? Half of them can't see well enough to dial. And they won't be able to pay the high cost and I don't know where they're going to get a hundred dollars a year from for the new system and that's just what the Harpers say it will cost. It probably will cost a lot more.

"The Harpers always try to tell people what to do and they've been doing that all their lives."

That may be the saddest part—the stories people are telling about each other.

Gladys says that when Joe Harper's father sent him off to college, "He flunked out and then got a job with a meat company and that didn't work out and he came home and his daddy built him a house to live in."

Joe Harper says he did not flunk out of any school, but earned bachelor's and master's degrees at the University of West Virginia, and came home because his father was ill and because he loved Mouth of Seneca.

He accused Gladys of selfishness, of fighting progress just to keep her salary and rent-free house. "She doesn't care a single thing in the world about Mouth of Seneca, or the good people here, but just herself."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *The Battle About Bicentennial Stamp*

They may have fired the shot heard round the world in Concord, Mass., but Lexington, Mass., isn't letting its neighbor take the credit for firing the first round in the American Revolution. When the U.S. Postal Service announced that it would issue its 10-cent bicentennial stamp in Concord, Lexington got its dander up. As a result, the Postal Service has now agreed to issue the stamp in Lexington as well. The stamp will feature a reproduction of Henry Sandham's painting of the battle on Lexington Green, "The Dawn of Liberty." Said Boston postmaster George Walker about the stamp battle: "We got a lot of flak about it."

* * *

Greek shipping magnate Aristotle Onassis is "not too well," a friend of the family said Tuesday. He has been in the American Hospital in the Paris suburb of Neuilly for nearly a month. Asked how long Onassis would remain there, the friend told United Press International, "We don't know, it depends." Mrs. Onassis, the former Jacqueline Kennedy, was in Paris last week, a spokesman said, but returned to New York Monday.

* * *

Three years ago, Rep. Andrew Jacobs's Great Dane spied a man running through the Longworth office building of the House of Representatives. The dog took after the man, caught and bit him. "There were eight puncture wounds," said Rep. James Symington of Missouri, who was running to catch the elevator when he was caught by the dog. Monday, Jacobs brought his dog C-5 (for the cargo plane) back to Capitol Hill for the first time since the incident and Symington tried to make friends with the dog at a wine-and-cheese party given by Jacobs in C-5's honor. He walked in with a slice of American cheese, fed the cheese to the dog. C-5 growled. And bit Symington's hand. And drew blood. Jacobs is sending the dog back to Indianapolis. Symington is resigned to the fact that he and C-5 aren't cut out to be friends.

* * *

Actress Audrey Hepburn is returning to films after a seven years' absence. Columbia Pictures and Rastar Pictures have announced that she will star with Sean Connery in a new version of the Robin Hood legend, with shooting beginning in June in England. Miss Hepburn's last film was "Wait Until Dark" in 1967. The wife of psychia[trist] Andrea Dotti, she lives in Ro[me].



Audrey Hepburn ...back to fil[ms]

* * *

A Chicago area doctor wh[o is] the father of 14 children is mo[ving] his family to Ireland rather [than] pay $6.28 in property taxes. [The] money, he says, was destine[d to] finance abortions. Dr. John K[elly,] 53, said that he has with[held] $3.14 for the last two years [be]cause it was the "amount I [fig]ured went to finance the vo[lun]tary abortion program at C[ook] County Hospital. It was the [only] way I could refuse to take [part] in abortions." However, he paid nearly $3,000 in prop[erty] taxes in the two years. Rece[ntly] he was notified that unles[s he] paid the $6.28 his house w[ould] be seized. Dr. Kelly leaves [for] Ireland Monday where he [says] his wife "can raise our chil[dren] properly."

* * *

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, [one]time mentor of the Beatles a[nd] of actress Mia Farrow, annou[nc]ed Tuesday that he was laun[ch]ing "the age of enlightenme[nt."] The guru told an audience [in] New Delhi that he was so co[n]fident about a science he [had] invented that he was recommen[d]ing it to the United Nations. [He] says that the new science wo[uld] cause crime rates to drop, ma[ke] to stop fearing fellow man, ma[ke] the sick well. Maharishi sa[id] he had "proof" that in 360 citi[es] around the world crime ra[tes] had fallen when only 1 per cen[t] of the population practiced h[is] science. He did not, howeve[r,] elaborate.

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